ASIATIC S.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,344—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
P.&O. GANGES	4205	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
P.&O. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
P.&O. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
P.&O. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	29th Jan.
ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The s.s. "SELENE," Captain R. Mayer, will be despatched as above on the 3rd February.
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
28th January, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,560	Geo. Read	28th Feb. '91

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES *via* BARCELONA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	Jas Brown	14th Feb. '91

THE above Steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and have every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 28th January.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st January, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

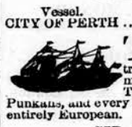
KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	4,000	10th Feb., 1891



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, amidships Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1891. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, are the appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

No. 1	Price	Rs. 8	0
"	"	" 90	0 per dozen.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

FOR ART, FURNITURE, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Of the usual Assortment of Colors per tin	0	14
Bath Enamels "	1	0

Manufacturing Chemists. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { Bombay and Poona.

SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS AND TRAVELLERS.

	Rs.	a.
Menphrosine for Sleeplessness per bot. Rs. 2-8 and	4	0
Entericon for Nervous Debility per bot. Rs. 4, 7-8 and	20	0
LeRob's Boyveau Laffecteur for Urinary Discharges per bot. Rs. 3 and	6	0
Pepsine Liquid de Besson for Dyspepsia and Consumption per bot.	2	8
Leo's Digestive Extract of Malt, a substitute for Alcoholic Malt Beverages per bot.	1	8
Gehe's Extract of Malt "	1	8
" Dry " "	2	8
Gehe's do. with Cod Liver Oil. "	1	10
Kranz's Patent Food per tin As. 8 and	0	12
Hard's Farinaceous Food " As. 12 and	1	8
Compressed Milk Extract per tin	1	12
Weston's Wizard Oil per bot.	1	12
Pure Essence of Turtle per tin	3	8
Pure " Chicken "	3	8
Pure " Mutton "	3	0
Turtle Soup "	3	8
Brand's Veal Peptone "	3	0
Vichy Laxative Powder per bot.	1	8
Coca Jelly, a Table Delicacy, Nerve and Voice Tonic "	1	8
Culinary Essences, various "	0	8
Bensdorp's Cocoa "	0	14
Kemp's Fuller's Earth per box	0	8
Glass Lime Squeezers each	0	10

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

HOSIERY.

THE STOCK has been replenished with NEW GOODS of Superior Quality and at very MODERATE PRICES.

COTTON HALF HOSE.

Plain Coloured, Navy Blue, Cardinal Brown, Drab and Fawn Shades, &c	Rs. 12-8	to Rs. 18	per dozen.	
Plain White and Brown Dressed	" 10	to " 20	"	
Plain Black, Highly Finished and Fast Dye	" 15	to " 25	"	
Fancy Stripes—A Large Assortment in Newest Colours	" 14	to " 20	"	

MERINO HALF HOSE.

Fancy Drab, Fawn and Grey Shades, made of very Soft Wool	Rs. 12	to Rs. 30	per doz.	
Do. do. Fancy embroidered	" 12-8	to " 15-8	"	
Alpine Mixtures, very fine Wool and highly finished	" 30		"	
Fancy Stripe, in all the Newest Colours, both Dark and Light	" 14	to " 23	"	

CASHMERE HALF HOSE.

Plain Navy Blue, Cardinal and Brown, very fine Wool, well finished, and permanent dye	Rs. 18	to Rs. 30	per doz.
Plain Black with or without Silk Embroidery, best make	" 20	to " 28	"
Fancy Stripes, a choice selection	" 20	to " 30	"

LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE.

Plain Black, Navy Blue, Cardinal, and Brown, situable for evening wear	Rs. 20	to Rs. 25	per doz.
Fancy Stripes, the Newest Style	" 18	to " 23	"

PURE SILK HALF HOSE.

Plain Black, with or without Embroiderings, a perfect luxury for evening wear...Rs. 6 to Rs. 8] per pair.

KNICKERBOCKER AND BICYCLE HOSE.

"Connaught" Ribbed Wool Mixtures, Hand Knit, of the very best manufacture	Rs. 4-8	to Rs. 5-8	per pair.
Plain Ribbed, Navy Blue and Brown, Hand Knit, very soft and well finished	Rs. 3-12	to Rs. 5-0	"
Half Hose in the "Connaugnt" Hand Knit Mixtures	Rs. 20	to Rs. 27-0	per doz.

UNDERVESTS AND PANTS IN ALL QUALITIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HOSIERS AND GENT'S MERCERS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

PETER'S POPULAR (TRUE BRAIN PANACEA.) POTENT PILLS.

A Powerful Invigorant and Excitant Tonic ever produced for restoring permanently Brain and Nerve Power deranged by overwork, worry, and anxiety, and for strengthening and giving tonicity to the genetal organs of both sexes, exciting dull Manhood's characteristic energy, stimulating dead vitality and youthful vigour, without regard to age, caused by dissipation, youthful error, vicious habits, and old age.
Prompt, Safe, and Sure.
Sent to any part of India on receipt of Rs. 3 and 7.

A CERTAIN SPECIFIC FOR CONSTIPATION,

Headache, and Biliousness caused by Functional Derangement in active Liver, Kidney Disorders, Bowel Complaints, or through whatever cause are speedily removed by

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL,

Highly spoken of and recommended by Medical Faculties as Restorative Health and Liver Drops. Suitable to all ages in all Climates without regard to sex. Possitive perfect health is ensured.
Price Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per case.

MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM.

"But there is more in me than thou understandest."
Dr. Bartholow says :—"It gives relief in few minutes" in all kinds of Asthma, either dry or humid, attended with expectoration and suffocations, difficult breathing, disturbed Respiration and wheezing sound.—Price, Rs. 2.

PUKKA RUSMA.

An efficient New Preparation for the removal of superfluous Hairs without staining the Skin.
In Globe Glass Stoppered Bottles, Re 1.

"I am as true as truth's simplicity."

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A Special Cure for Fevers, Ague, Headache, Chill Fevers, Continuous Fevers, Intermittent Fevers, Epidemic Fevers, Remittent Fevers, Dumb Ague, and all diseases caused by MALARIA.
Is a great neuraliser of Malarial Poison from the system.
"The first bottle I got from you made a different man altogether. The men in my company couldn't make out what I got for the cure."

(Signed.) A. ETHERTON, Kamptv.
Price per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

☞ DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
Can be had of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld. ; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld. ; Messrs. BEYNON and Co ; Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., &c.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

SIMPLE, ELEGANT, RELIABLE.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. } *THE IDEAL DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.*

By keeping the Hair in a NATURAL CONDITION *prevents* Baldness.
Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER. } *THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF HAIR RESULTING FROM RESIDENCE IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE.*

By acting on the Roots in a NATURAL MANNER *cures* Baldness.
Per Case Rs. 7-0.

POMADES, BRILLIANTINES, HAIR OILS, etc., OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP AND CO., LD., CHEMISTS. BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference to [illegible] in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount [illegible] the Trade.

GRAPE ELIXIR

FOR MAKING A REFRESHING DRINK.

Price Re. 1-8 per Quart Bottle.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

"I do assure you I like the thing (Grape Elixir) so well that I would never like to be without a Bottle of it to make a Delicious Glass of Sherbet during the Hot Season."

(Sd). S. H. M.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year ; 25 for 6 months ; 13 for 3 months ; Rs. 5 1 month in advance, postage extra.

THE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES : Striking Hours and Half-Hours .....Rs. 225
PRICES : Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... ,, 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TIVOLI BEER

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.
Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

RUGS AND MAUDS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THE "GLEN" RUG	Each	11	8	THE "ROYAL" MAUD	Each	28	8
"Snowden"	"	15	8	"Albert"	"	35	0
"Gloucester"	"	18	8	"Imperial"	"	35	0
"Dale"	"	18	8	"Argyle"	"	35	0
"Celtic"	"	30	0	"Mackenzie"	"	35	0
"Reversible"	"	35	0	"Farquharson"	"	35	0

REVERSIBLE PLUSH RUGS—
(Plain and Fancy).....Each Rs. 36 and 40.

BLANKETS AND PILLOWS.

FINE WHITE WITNEY	Pr Pr.	18	8	EIDERDOWN PILLOWS,	Each	6	8
Extra Large	"	25	0	Do.	Do.	" 8	8
Scarlet	"	18	8	Do.	Do.	" 9	8
" Extra Large	"	25	0	Feather	Do.	" 8	8
Eiderdown Quilts	"	25	0	Horse Hair	Do.	" 8	8
" Satin	"	45	0	Cotton	Do.	" 1	0

LARGEST AND BEST CHOICE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., {TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is to natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-3.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Double Damask Cloths ; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ....from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ....from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables ; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ....Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN ; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ....each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 28TH,
IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
5 to 7 p.m., General Public, Admission, 8 Annas.
GRAND CALICO CARNIVAL AND BALL
8-30 to 1-30 a.m.
PRIZES for the Prettiest, the most ANTIQUE, the most ORIGINAL, and the most GROTESQUE Dresses; also for the most Graceful Lady and Gentlemen Skates.
Admission Rs. 2. SKATES FREE.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Ladies Half-price.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL,
TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1891.
(POUDRE OR FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL.)
Tickets of admission to be obtained from Qr.-Mr. SOUNDY, or Members of the Committee.

Members of any Volunteer Corps with 2 Ladies ...	Rs.	10
Non-Volunteers and 1 Lady	,,	12
Extra Lady's ticket.....	,,	3
Members of the B. V. R. single.....	,,	6

A. F. SOUNDY, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Ball Committee.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY,
FRIDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1891,
At 8-30 p. m.

SPEECHES by W. S. CAINE, Esq., and Rev. J. H. BATESON, General Secretary, Army Temperance Association.
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
TICKETS, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4
May be had at
SOUNDY & Co.,
or from
S. TOMLINSON,
Municipal Offices.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

AN ART UNION (sanctioned by the Government of Bombay) will be held in connection with the Society's Exhibition, now about to be OPENED, at the SECRETARIAT.
A large number of Prizes will be drawn for on the 12th February, consisting of Pictures of values from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750, purchased at the Exhibition by the Committee.
TICKETS—ONE RUPEE EACH.
OBTAINABLE FROM:—
Messrs. Thacker and Co., Treacher and Co., Soundy and Co., Hamilton and Co., Jairamdas, The Fine Art Gallery, The Indian Art Gallery, The China Bazaar, Fort, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Gopal Narayen and Co., Kalbadevi Road.
The Winning Numbers will be advertized in the Local Papers on 13th February.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 10.

MEMBERS who have not yet taken their Tickets for the present Year, and persons wishing to be proposed as Members of the Society, are requested to apply to
THE HONORARY TREASURER,
No. 3, Rampart Row.
N.B.—Members only are admitted to the Conversaziones of the Society.

THE "CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF PERTH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed at the Quay at the Risk and Expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th January, 1891.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman, His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 900 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE to sign our firm Per Procuration from this day.
FRAMJEE SANDS & CO.
Bombay, 27th January, 1891.

BASSEL MISSION
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN, TWEEDS, COATING, DRESS CLOTHS, &c.

IN consequence of a growing demand for these deservedly popular and durable cloths, and for better convenience of buyers in the town, a separate Depot has been opened at Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co., No. 21, Medows Street, where the cloths will be sold at Factory rates, and delivered in Bombay free of all charges. The Stock has been greatly increased, and buyers have a variety of Patterns to make a choice from.
Inquiries for Patterns, Price Lists, and Up-Country Orders will be promptly and carefully attended to.
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 4 Lots of SCRAP TIMBER, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail for forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th January 1891.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE MEHSANA-VIRAMGAM SECTION OF THE GAEKWAR'S MEHSANA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 1st February next the MEHSANA-VIRAMGAM Section of the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway, which joins the Metre-Gauge Section of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company's System at Mehsana and the Broad-Gauge Section at Viramgam, WILL BE OPENED for TRAFFIC of all Descriptions, including Private Telegrams.
2. On and from the same date the Timings of the Trains at Principal Stations will be as below:—

UP.

Stations.	Mixed.	Fares from Mehsana. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mehsana .....Dep.	7 50	...	...	...
Katosan Road ...Dep.	9 10	1 5 0	0 11 3	0 3 3
Viramgam .....Arr.	10 56	3 3 0	1 11 0	0 7 9

DOWN.

Stations.	Mixed.	Fares from Viramgam. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Viramgam .....Dep.	13 0	...	...	...
Katosan Road ...Dep.	14 54	1 14 0	1 0 0	0 4 6
Mehsana .....Arr.	16 6	3 3 0	1 11 0	0 7 9

3. For detailed Timings at intermediate Stations and for information as to Rules, Rates and Classification of Goods, see the Sheet Time-Table and Rate Lists at Stations.
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd January 1891.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Modows Street, Bombay.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASONS' STOCK has just arrived. Rs. 11 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

MRS. COUNSELL, Hornby Row—Just unpacked choice French Flowers, Poppies, Jonquils, Camellias, Lillies of the Valley, &c., Chiffon in Cream, White, and Pink.

FOR SALE.—Best ADEN PUMICE. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW BROTHERS, 41, Meadow Street.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent. can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound.—New Colours and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very moderate Prices.

OUR PRICES in Cheap GLASSWARE is too well-known to need reminder. Wine Glasses from One Anna. Soda Glasses from 2 Annas each.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a Light and Stylish VICTORIA, in Good Condition. Price Rs. 600. Also a DOG CART, by Bennett. Price Rs. 450. Apply to "N," care of this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, for 8 months or one year, a WELL FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to E. S. LUARD, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, who would undertake to cure HYSTERIA. The Patient is a resident in the Up-Country who will pay his travelling expenses, besides lodging, boarding, and medicines. He will receive as his reward Rupees Three Thousand, if the patient continues free from any Hysterical fits for two consecutive years. Any one willing to undertake the treatment of the Patient should address to "X," care of this Paper.

WANTED, in any Foreign house in Bombay or Abroad, a SITUATION of an ARABIC CORRESPONDING CLERK, whose English scholastic attainments stand on the same Category as a B.A. Candidate, minus his knowledge of Arithmetic. Apply with terms to R. J. OUDISH, care of Byculla Post Office.

WANTED, a First-Class ENGINEER for the Interior, with good experience of the working of Press and Gin Factories. Only a well experienced man will be treated with. A Bachelor preferred. Apply to "X," with Copies of Testimonials to this Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes, walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisine, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Bushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Built on high ground near Gymkhana, occupies the best of situations. Greatly Reduced Rates during Christmas Holidays, which please note.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have much pleasure in endorsing the opinions of other Visitors to the effect that I could not be accommodated more comfortably in every respect in Bombay than in Mr. Pestonji's Alexandra Hotel. I recommend it to Strangers.—ADOLF VON MALACHOWSKI.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on the Best Site, near the Post Office. Every attention paid to Visitors. Charges moderate. Board and Lodging excellent. Apply MANAGER, Lanowli Hotel, Lanowli.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to the SIRDAR'S PLACES, in APOLLO STREET.—BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

BUY your FLOUR at PEARSE'S at about 12 per cent. less than CO-OPERATIVE PRICES, SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street.

ELIGIBLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—DR. LAWRENCE'S BUNGALOW, grounds, trees, and well, &c., at Ahmednagar, suitable for mills, factories, or residence. Inspection invited. Written offers received by Mr. GEO. SCOTT, Satara.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Rs. 1-8. For Euphoniums, Rs. 1-8. For Phœnix, Rs. 3. Giant Harmonium Aristons, Rs. 3. Celestinas Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1891, at 6 o'clock p.m.
W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
20th January, 1891.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS will CLASS, AGE, and MEASURE HORSES at the Mahaluxmee Race Course, on SATURDAY, 31st January, at 9 a.m.
PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary,
W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 13th January, 1891.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on Wednesday, 28th January 1891, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I.—To receive the Report of the Out-Going Committee.
II.—To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
III.—To confirm certain additions to the regulations for Committees of Arbitration.
IV—To elect new Members, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th January 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકમાદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1891, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on the 3rd March, 1891:—
1.—Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2.—Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing Pearl shells from all the Creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.
For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.
C. B. WINCHESTER,
Collector and President, District Local Board, Kolaba.
Camp Uran, 10th January, 1891.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the Work of DOCKING, UNDOCKING, and SHORING VESSELS in the Trustees' Graving Dock.
Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd February next.
Forms of tenders and conditions of contract will be furnished on application from noon on Monday, the 26th instant.
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1891.

HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
(VEREIN HAMBURGER ASSECURADEURE.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Survey and Adjust all Claims for damage (general and particular average) to Ships and Cargo insured by the above Association.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby Given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as 'Camel Hair Belting' is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

REQUIRED FOR THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

TWO YOUNG ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, who must be duly qualified men from either an Engineering College or competent private tuition and with a certain amount of practical experience.
The appointments will be made for one year certain, at the end of which period the selected officer of the two will (if he has proved competent) be confirmed as Assistant Engineer of Permanent Establishment on a salary of Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 350, and chance of further promotion to higher grades. The unsuccessful officer's engagement will terminate at the end of the year.
During the year of probation the salary offered is Rs. 175 per mensem gross.
Also one apprentice Engineer on Rs. 75 per month, rising to Rs. 150.
Preference will be given to duly qualified Candidates domiciled in one or other of the Proprietary States of Bhownagar, Gondal, Junagad, and Porbandar.
Applications with copies of diplomas, certificates, and also specimens of work and drawings should be submitted to the undersigned by the 15th February, 1891.
W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Acting Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, OOTACAMUND.

O. S. No. 29 OF 1889.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.....Plaintiff.
AND
C. SABAPATHY IYER OF HYDERABAD, Barrister-at-Law.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Decree of the above Court, dated 21st November 1890, the following properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Nazir of the said Court at noon on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1891.
(1).—"FERNWOOD" situate at Coonoor on the Nilghiri Hills, containing about 20 acres of land. The house is roofed with iron and tiles, and contains 9 principal rooms, besides bath and dressing rooms. There is also stabling for 6 horses, two coach houses and ample Godown accommodation. Also a small Bungalow attached to the House, and a Lodge at the entrance to the grounds, containing three small rooms with Kitchen and godown attached.
The furniture in the House and Lodge will be sold with and included in the Property.
(2).—"MUDDANAH SHOLA" Tea and Cinchona Estate situate about 3 miles from Ootacamund, on the Governor's Sholah Road, containing 115 acres, of which 27 are planted with Tea, 6 with Condaminea Cinchona, and which also contains about 11,000 blue gum trees. There is also a small Bungalow of two rooms.
(3).—"EMERALD VALLEY" Tea and Cinchona Estate, situate on the Koondahs, about 12 miles from Ootacamund, containing 248 acres, of which 60 acres are planted with tea, 19 with Condaminea Cinchona, and 3½ with blue gum, and a nursery containing about 8,000 Cinchona plants. There is also an iron roofed and tiled bungalow, containing 4 rooms, furnished, and a Tea and Store House.
(4).—"TUDOR HALL" Estate, containing about 259 acres, of which 59 are planted with old Tea and a few thousand Cinchonas, 7 with young Tea, 110 with blue gum and 4 acres with Cinchona. The Hall is mostly iron roofed and contains 8 rooms, exclusive of conservatory, bath rooms, etc. There is also a detached bungalow containing 3 rooms, and commodious office, writers' house, servants' godowns and stores, together with stabling for 3 horses. Also a large Tea house roofed with iron, consisting of Engine room and rolling house and a large double storied weathering house and picking room. The Machinery consists of a 6 Horse-power fixed Engine, Jackson's roller, sifter and two Tea cutters, and together with the furniture will be included in the sale of the Hall.
The above three properties are all in good condition, and can be worked together. The green leaf picked during the year 1890 from Tudor Hall and Muddanah Shola alone was over 74,978 lbs.
There is also a Peat Bog on the property of about 18 acres and Peat House.
(5).—100 shares of Rs 500 each fully paid in the Mahaboob Shabi Kulburga Mills Company, Limited, of Hyderabad. This item may possibly be sold at Hyderabad.
(6).—Policy of Insurance on the life of C. Sabapathy Iyer (aged about 50) for £1,000 in the London Assurance Company, dated 18th June 1874, the surrender value of which is £190 and the yearly Premia £ 40-9-2.
(7).—Policy of Insurance on the life of C. Sabapathy Iyer for Rs 20,000 in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, dated 3rd July 1880, the yearly Premia on which is Rs 528-6.
And on the same date will be sold by Messrs. OAKES & Co., at their Auction Rooms, Madras.
(8).—12 Valuable oil paintings by E. Boehm, R. Marshall, C. Schmidt and others.
Further particulars of the above properties can be obtained from the Commercial Bank, from Mr. Large, Ootacamund, or from the undersigned.
BARCLAY, MORGAN, AND ORR,
Solicitors, High Court, Madras.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.
Rs. 25 per Dozen.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following
SELECT BRANDS:—

		Rs. a.
*AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of	100	36 0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres,	,, 50	16 0
HENRY CLAYS, Reg. Madrid,	,,	,, 14 0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ...	,,	,, 14 0
Do. do. ...	,, 100	26 0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina	,,	,, 26 0
Do. Londres ...	,,	,, 26 0
*AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas...	,,	,, 25 0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra	,,	,, 20 0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ...	,,	,, 20 0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.
SPOTTED CABANAS.—Rs. 11-0 per 100.
Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS .....Rs.	4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS..... ,,	3 12	,,
COQUETAS..... ,,	3 8	,,

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GOLD JEWELLERY.
BRACELETS AND BANGLES.
Pearl Bangles Half Hoop.
Gem Bangles ,,
Gold Plain Hollow Bangles.
,, Enamelled ,,
Trichi Gold Bracelets.
Delhi ,, Mat Pattern Bracelets.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
HURJEEMULL & CO.,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera's Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£	588,075
REST	,,	215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	36 pr. ct.	955
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	16⅜
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	480
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	2	79
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	28	40
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,000
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	28	635
Coorla Mills	999	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	11,400	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	12,100	500	all	Rs. 25	600
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	480
Gordon Mills	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	11,500	500	500	25	595
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	620
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	797½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	685
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom.
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	157
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	875
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,200
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	0	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	14,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	580	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£460
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£ 18	--	do.	£21

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	2300	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	2100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bellary	1167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	355
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	135d
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	1500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Brou's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	80
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,550
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
Hemgoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	420
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	137½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	177½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 45	520
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	380
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	425
Volkar	1,200	250	250	..	210
	--	1,000		Rs. 80	745

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	4,000	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	150
Badhan Pile	15,000	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros.	15,000	100	100	12	90
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,380xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	840xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	1.0
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	240
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Gayer &Co., Ld	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Fire Insurance Co	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
John Roberts & Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	26½	290
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	90
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Loan	15,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Prince of Wales Fire In.	16,000	1,000	1,000	20	372½
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	..	63
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	80
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Western India Flour	9,200	25	25	5-8	15
	--	--	--	--	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 20-14
China Leaf	„ 20-11
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-4
Do. Old	„ 29-6
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 20-12
English Sovereigns	„ 13-1-6
Do. Dragons	„ 13
Bar Silver 17 Bettercase	„ 105-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Spree Silver	„ 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Native Passenger Ships' Commission.
Calico Carnival, Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Waverley (s), and City of Perth (s), from Liverpool ; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Asia (s), for Marseilles, &c. ; I. T. S. Patrick Stewart, Karachi ; Endeavour (s), Havre, &c. ; Rozario (s), Hull ; and Lioness (barque), False Point.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gundur, Jask and Muscat, will close at Karachi at 9-45 a.m., to-morrow.

ORATORIO AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The Oratorio "Christ and His Soldiers" will be sung at the Cathedral, on February 4, at 5-45 p.m. Books which entitle the purchasers to seats in reserved portions of the Cathedral may now be obtained at the Cathedral vestry up to 12, noon, on February 4. Price 8 annas.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BULLOCK CART.—Pratab Kheroo, a Hindoo, aged 35, was admitted yesterday at 2-30 p.m., into the J. J. Hospital, in an unconscious state. While walking in Kamattipoora he was knocked down by a bullock-cart. His collar-bone has been fractured and he has also sustained several other severe bruises.

RUSSIAN SPORTSMEN AT LANOWLI.—Twelve of the officers of the Russian war-vessels now in Bombay harbour have been spending a few days at the popular Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli, whence several shikaring expeditions set out. The officers had a fairly good sport, and succeeded in bagging a number of wild-pigs and a *bakru*.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read:—"Notes by Mr. F. Fawcett upon Mantram, Spells, and Amulets;" and "Statics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1889," by Mr. E. Rehatsek; and a paper on "Village Festivals in the Bellary District," by Mr. Fawcett.

FEVER AND SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Ganga, living at 7th Kamattipoora Lane. For the last six days the deceased had been suffering from fever, and the death of her son, aged six, which took place late on the night of Monday, excited her so much that she became delirious. While the husband of the deceased was sitting by the side of the dead body of his son, his wife, the deceased, opened a window and threw herself down from a height of nearly thirty feet. Death was instantaneous. The jury returned an open verdict.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector MacCubbin charged Eduljee Dadabhoy, on remand, with housebreaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 90. The evidence disclosed that the prisoner, since the month of October last, stole a set of silver buttons, three watches, a silver chain, and a roll of white flannel, from persons residing in Bazaar Gate Street, Bhori Bazaar, and Oak Lane, on three different occasions. Several previous convictions against the prisoner were produced by Inspector MacCubbin. His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next sessions of the High Court on the respective charges. Eduljee pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence till placed before a jury.

OF BAD REPUTE.—Gangaram Babajee, *alias* Amroota Tookaram, a Hindoo of very bad repute, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. It appeared that on Saturday last the accused went to the shop of one Shaik Osman Mahomed, a piece-goods merchant of the Nul Bazar, and asked the salesman to show him cloths of several sorts. While the shopkeeper was thus engaged, the accused picked up a piece of red cloth, measuring six yards, and hid it under his clothes. But he had counted without his host and was caught in the act. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had been several times previously convicted.

A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A fatal carriage accident took place yesterday evening, at Byculla, resulting in the death of Bhicca Dhanjee, a Hindoo blacksmith. The deceased was going home from the mill in which he was employed, in company with his son, about eight years of age. He had reached the Byculla bridge, and while he was crossing the road, near the establishment of Messrs. Phillips and Co., he was knocked down and run over by a dog-cart drawn by a furious horse. The horse was running at a furious pace when the unfortunate man was run down, and it appears that the driver was quite unable to check him. The carriage belonged to a European gentleman of the Education Society's Press. All the ribs of the unfortunate deceased were fractured, and he breathed his last the instant he was run over. His son, who was walking by his side, just escaped the same fate, being only a few inches away from his father. The deceased was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, but the House Surgeon could do nothing, as death was instantaneous.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The annual soiree and distribution of prizes of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School took place in the Chapel, Victoria Gardens, Byculla, on Saturday evening last. The teachers, with the children and their parents, assembled on the ground in rear of the chapel, about 5 p.m., and amused themselves at outdoor games till 6 o'clock, when they adjourned in-doors, and the chairman, Mr. Redmayne, opened the meeting with a short address, after which tea and cake were provided by Mr. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Christie of Byculla. Tea over, a short address was delivered by Mr. J. Peters, the superintendent of the school ; at the conclusion of which packages of sweets, &c., were handed to each individual, and an interval of thirty minutes being on the programme, old and young again had recourse to out door amusements, which were thoroughly enjoyed by all in the beautiful moonlight and the clear cool evening. At 8 p.m. seats were again taken in the chapel, when, after singing a hymn, a number of very handsome prizes were distributed by Mrs. Redmayne to the boys and girls for marks received for excellence in Bible knowledge during the year 1890. Mr. Lane of Colaba then addressed the meeting, after which the chairman brought the proceedings to a close with the doxology and the benediction. Many thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly gave their assistance at the soiree, and especially to Messrs. W. Ridgway, A. Stewart, Leech, &c., who presented the books to the school as prizes, which were competed for by the scholars during the past year.

TENDERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Inspector MacCormack, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, charged one Purshotam Keshavjee with having in his possession counterfeit coins and tendering the same to one Parmanand Javeri, the complainant in the case. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the accused is a merchant dealing in oils, and has his shop close by the shop of the complainant, who is a cloth merchant. On Saturday last a Hindoo gentleman came to the shop of the complainant, at Soopari Baug, and purchased cloth, worth six annas. He gave the complainant one rupee and asked for the balance due to him. The complainant then, having no change with him, went to the shop of the accused and asked for change. The accused gave him eight two-anna pieces. The complainant received the change, and while counting the pieces, he found to his surprise that one of the pieces was a counterfeit coin, being quick-silvered. He remonstrated with the accused about the coin, and ultimately informed Inspector MacCormack of the deceit practised upon him by the accused. The inspector at once proceeded to the shop of the accused, searched the premises, and soon found underneath a cash-box two pice and one half-pice quick-silvered and made to represent two eight-anna pieces and one four-anna piece. On this the superintendent at once arrested the accused. The accused admitted having in his possession and having tendered to the complainant the said counterfeit coins, but urged in his defence that he did not know how the counterfeit coins came into his possession and that his intentions were perfectly *bona fide* when he tendered the coins to the complainant. The magistrate convicted the accused of the charge, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES will be held on board the s. s. Straits of Magellan, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN "ABSOLUTELY PERVERSE" VERDICT OF A JURY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAJYA BIN MANKAPA.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who differed from the verdict of a jury called to assist him in the investigation of the case. The accused was charged with the murder of Govinda bin Subrao, committed in the district of Belgaum, on the 29th October 1890, and a majority of the jury found a verdict of not guilty, which appeared to the Sessions Judge "absolutely perverse and against the weight of evidence," and he made the reference to the High Court. Mr. B. A. Bhagwat appeared for the accused. Mr. Goverdhunram appeared for the complainant, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case to be these. He said there could be no doubt that the deceased was murdered in a cruel and brutal manner, his decapitated body having been found in his field, while the head was missing. The only point for the jury to consider was whether the accused was the person who committed the murder. The jury would, the Sessions Judge thought, have no hesitation in answering the question in the affirmative, for if ever there was a case in which the evidence was clear and convicting, the present was the case. The young sister of the deceased, Bayee, was the first who brought information to the village, and she was present at the time of the murder. There was no reason to disbelieve her evidence, which was given in a clear and intelligent manner. Information was brought to the police jemadar on the 29th October, and he proceeded at once to the field with the patel and the "panch," and others. Search was made for the missing head and for the weapon with which the murder was committed, but they could not be found. Search was also made for the accused, but he also could not be found. At midnight on the same day, he came to the dhurumsalla where the police were stopping, and delivered himself up, having previously made over his silver waist-band and some gold earrings to a woman in the field to be given to his wife. On the next morning, he took the police, accompanied by the village officers, the "panch," and some drivers, to a spot in the river, about 2½ miles from the village, and the same distance from the scene of the murder, and there a search was made for the head and the knife. The river in that spot was very wide and deep, and the divers failed to recover the missing things. The accused had made to a third-class magistrate a full and detailed statement of the manner in which he committed the murder. This confession was repeated on the 7th November before the committing magistrate, in which he admitted that the girl Bayee was present with her brother at the time of the murder. There seemed no reason whatever to distrust this twice-repeated confession, which was, moreover, fully corroborated by other evidence. From the confession of the accused, it appeared that he was on bad terms with the deceased on account of an intrigue with the deceased's sister Akha. The case seemed so clear that the court and the Public Prosecutor thought it unnecessary to examine all the witnesses sent up by the magistrate. The accused had practically no defence to offer. He merely denied everything, and said that the confessions were extorted ; but he made no complaint to either of the magistrates.

The accused, in his confession to a third-class magistrate, said among other things : My field is adjoining that of the deceased Govinda. They are situated in the village of Manoli. Govinda was in his field, and I was in my own field. About three days ago, and about two hours after sunrise, I went to his field. I was not on good terms with the deceased since last year, as I was in criminal intercourse with his elder sister Akha. On that account a quarrel took place between us in the field. I became angry and cut his throat with the knife in my hand. I then struck two blows with the knife on one of his shoulders. I then gave him one blow on his loins. Then I again struck five or six blows on his throat, in consequence of which the head was severed from the body. I took the head and threw it into the river. The body was lying in the field. After throwing the head of the deceased in the river, I was seated on the hill. I remained there till evening. At nightfall I went of my own accord to the bungalow at Manoli, where the chief constable, the police patel, and others had assembled, and told them all the circumstances of the murder.

The jury, by a majority of four, found the accused not guilty.

The Sessions Judge was unable to accept this verdict, which appeared to him to be "absolutely perverse and against the weight of evidence." In making his reference to the High Court, he remarked that the verdict seemed to him "absolutely and wilfully perverse," for the guilt of the accused was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by his own twice-repeated confession and by the other evidence in the case which there seemed not the slightest reason to disbelieve. He found it proved that the accused deliberately attacked the deceased and cut off his head, which he carried away and threw into a river 2½ miles distant. He surrendered himself to the police the same night, and made a full confession, which was corroborated by other reliable evidence. The murder was a very brutal and cold-blooded one, and the only sentence that he could have passed was the capital sentence. It was probably the knowledge of this fact that influenced the majority of the jury to return a perverse verdict. The present instance was a typical example, Dr. Pollen said, of the absurdity of the jury system in murder cases ; and showed that Hindu jurors could not be relied on to give a conscientious verdict in the case of capital offences. The one Mahomedan juror volunteered the statement to him that he was the only dissentient.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, and looking to the evidence, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Rifle Association acknowledges with the best thanks of the Council B. V. R. Association, the following additional donations to the Prize Fund :—

Sayid Abdul Huk Sirdar Dilar Jung, C.I.E.—a very handsome silver cup.
Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.—a handsome silver cup, value Rs. 100.
G. E. Le Maistre, Esq.—a revolver, value Rs. 80.
C. E. Phillimore, Esq.—a gauze fan, value Rs 20.

	Rs.
Capt. Little, B. L. H.	30
W. Lee Warner, Esq.	10
Capt. King, G. I. P. R. V	10
E. Lawrence, Esq	5
D. Lowre, Esq	5
Major Brown, B. V. R.	5
Major Roughton, B. V. A	5
Capt. Clarke, B. V. A	5
K. Macaulay, Esq.	5
Capt. Ludd, B. V. R.	5
Lieut. T. M. English, B. V. R	5
Lieut. F. W. English, B. V. R	5
Capt. Baird	5
Lieut. Cornforth, B. V. R	5
Lieut. Snell, B. V. R.	5
E. Thomas, Esq.	5
J. Limpus, Esq	5
J. E. Keess, Esq	5
H. Black, Esq	5
F. A. Reddie, Esq.	5
The Agra Bank	10
The Oriental Bank	10
The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	10
The Chartered Bank	10
The National Bank	10

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Salemahomed Gulam Husen	10	0	0
Total Rs...	10	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	72,239	6	6
Grand Total Rs...	72,249	6	6

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (34th) list :—

Mr. Salemahomed Gulam Husen	10	0	0
Total Rs....	10	0	0
Amount of subscriptions already promised	73,189	6	6
Grand Total Rs....	73,199	6	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH
R. M. SAYANI
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th January 1891.

THE BOMBAY ORDNANCE DRAMATIC CLUB.

ANOTHER very enjoyable entertainment was given by the members of the above club on Monday night, in their mess-rooms, in Elphinstone Circle. The programme consisted of comic and sentimental songs, which the audience enjoyed very much. The trio, Messrs. Wilbond, Facey, and Devine, excited great hilarity with their comic trios, entitled "A Tale of Woe" and the "Three Crows," the former being sung by special request. In the latter, the performers appeared in Parsee costume. Mr. Wilbond acquitted himself very creditably in his comic songs, "Haul me back again" and "Angels without wings," he being encored for the latter, to which he responded with one equally mirth-provoking. Mr. E. G. Facey's "Annie Rooney" received much applause, as did also his sentimental song, "Kathleen." Messrs. Chessel, Devine, and Dickson received an equal amount of applause for their respective songs. In his stump oration Mr. E. G. Facey created great mirth by recounting the many startling cures effected with a medicine, the peculiarities of which were only known to himself. The concert was brought to a close by the mirth-provoking "Ethiopian sketch," entitled "Take it, don't take it, or leave it alone," in which the performers fully merited the applause they received. The temporary stage was then dismantled, and the floor cleared for dancing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain Tindall, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

THE steam-ship Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE City Line steam-ship City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Captain John Swan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Ferris and child as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col James, Lieut A W Money, Mr Gremsi, Rev and Mrs Scott, Mr P Vaidji, and 598 deck.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J Laird, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Glasgow with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Partridge, Miss E J Russell, Miss C E Russell, Miss Jopp, Mrs Cassells and 3 children, Rev and Mrs Cockin and child, Rev H Munroe, Miss Gray, Major Cave, and one gentleman.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Johnstone	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Kt Templar	2701	Flyn	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Tanjore	1404	Raffin	M	Hajee Cassum.
„ Mary Beyts	2434	Barnes	N	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Endeavour	1761	Smith	P	W. & A. Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera	Nacoda	B S N Co.
„ Poonani	Nacoda	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co.
„ Asia	2322	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Po	1331	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Bormida	1499	Gavags	4	Bozzoni.
„ Rosetta	2155	Crieve	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Drumberlie	1573	Nevill	6	W & A Graham & Co.
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Yorkshire	2507	O'Neill	9	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rhenfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	Walters	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Lancashire	2807	Harris	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Assyria	969	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola	598	Tice B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Liverpool.
	City of Perth (s)	Swan	Liverpool, Dec 31.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Asia (s)	Laird	Marseilles, &c.
	I. T. Steamer Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi.
	Endeavour (s)	Smith	Havre, &c.
	Rozario (s)	Brown	Hull.
	Lioness (barque)	Robinson	False Point.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer City of Perth, for Liverpool.
„ Avoca, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Juba, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Sutley, for London, &c.
„ Purulia, for Persian Gulf.
„ Lalpoora, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Peninsular, for London, &c.
„ Nizam, for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—5 cases soap, Maneckjee Dadabhoy ; 50 cases school slates, M Adumjee.
Straits of Magellan s—30 drums oil, A C A Hoosein ; 3 packages glassware, Hajee Sewjee.

FROM LONDON.

Juno s—3 cases drugists, R Ramchundra and Co.
Aldborough s—45 casks glass vials, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Kerbella s—100 drums linseed oil, E Essoobjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—100 cases window glass, M Ebramjee ; 35 packages glassware, I Rahimtoola.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—25 cases matches, A Ebrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases glassware, P Mahomed ; 22 packages glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed ; 98 bales paper, Jetha Dossa ; 51 bales printing and writing papers, K A Hoosein ; 105 packages writing papers, S A Dawood.

FROM HULL.

Rozario s—50 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 15 cases matches, Moosa Boja ; 50 cases matches, A H Kurimbhoy ; 25 drums linseed oil, S Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 70 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha ; 35 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 103 bales wool, Dayal Khimjee ; 100 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 65 cwts indigo, G Rangoomull ; 64 bales wool, R Amerchand ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 56 bales wool, K Khooshall ; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 63 bales hemp, Jetha Dewjee and Co.
City of Perth s—9,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—1,051 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 280 cwts coir yarn, L Nunsey ; 21 cwts ivory, Sir Tharia Topen ; 3½ cwts ivory, N G Hoosen ; 15 bales skin, H C H Gunney ; 14 bales skin, H Jamall ; 105 cwts gum and 1 case tortoise shells, Bhimjeebhoy Sajeen ; 22 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Lalljee ; 1,345 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co ; 37 bales skins, &c, S Moloobhoy and Co ; 150 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 108 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 18 bales cotton, R Kaderbhoy ; 24 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co ; 28 bales skin, H T H Gunney ; 20 bales skin, Ewart Latham.
Straits of Magellan s—600 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co ; 465 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar ; 107 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yorkshire s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 645 cwts gingelly-seed John Fachiri ; 321 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Mary Beyts s—194 cwts castorseed, 1½ cwts teelseed, and 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ernstmann and Co., and on account and at the risk of Gokuldas Jethani—

15 bales Hessian cloth, 10 by 8 in., of Hoogly Mill, ex s.s. Roma.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 28, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 pair of dark brown waler, 16-1, age 8 years, very fast and stylish.

1 chesnut Australian horse, 15-3, 5 years old, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-h nd strong Victoria with removable coachbox.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive with set of brass mounted single harness.

1 very handsome and comfortable spring barouche by "Ival and Large," London, in perfect order, suitable for a pair of Walers or Arabs.

1 English cow.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th February next, at 1 pm, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plate ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. E. HART, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 28, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, opposite the Railway station (down line platform), the valuable, handsome F. P. blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, choice plants in tubs, pots, &c., the property of W. A. CRISP, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Rampart Row, above the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Winbridge Robert and others, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte, by Rose and Co, very handsome pictures and ornaments, rare old China handsome table and hanging lamps, very valuable English and French books, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the concerned—

9 strings containing 97 pearls weighing 185 carats.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Panajee Tejajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sha Sobhagchand Tulockchand and Baloobhoy Tulockchand, the undermentained jewellery.

1 diamond and emerald sirpej, nose ring, pearl necklaces, loose pearls, gold kandora, sackla, kada, bangles, kantli, googri, kakni, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, next to the Oriental Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, Hink's table hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of W. C. A. ATKINS, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES AND SURPLUS IRON.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on Friday, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of canvas, cordage, leather cuttings, old iron and steel, sheep wool, pawlins, gunny, also about 100 cwts surplus iron, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wardby Road, Esplanade, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood and Rutnagherry-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich Copeland and Minton China porcelain ware, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sochne, Stuttgart, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fancy pictures, &c., the property of Revd. H ROUNTREE.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF PERSIAN CARPETS.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd February, at 3 p.m. Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. N. Kerrawalla and Co.

10 real Persian Carpets of different sizes.

BONA FIDE.

For sale by Auction in the Castle Park, near the Arsenal Gate, next to the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 1 p. m., the whole of the household furniture, garden, &c., the property of Mr. A. BOYCE, proceeding to England, consisting of teakwood furniture, hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, sewing machine, glass, crockery, and cooking utensils, and garden tubs, pots, and baskets of choice ferns and roses, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF 38 BAGS GUM.

On TUESDAY, the 10th February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., ill sell by Public Auction, at Vurnee Gady, in the warehouse of Morarjee Dharsey, by order of Bagmull Agurchand, and on account and at the risk of Perumalla Chinapechaya, and Perumalla Podapechaya, lately trading together in partnership, under the name of Perumalla Chinapechaya.—

P. P. S.—38 bags gum.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HAINSE ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Nathu Khooshal and Keira Khooshal, trading under the name of Lachma Khooshal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Luxmon Dhurmajee Dandayker, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1889, the undermentioned landed property viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the newly built dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Hainse Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 174, new survey No. 1-3486, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. and street No. 5 and bounded on the east by the property of Bawa Udasi, on the west by the property of Raghunath Mukund, on the north by the property of Rowjee Luximon, and on the south by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

On SATURDAY, the 21st February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and others, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first rate sweet toned square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Sochne, Stuttgart, a handsome strong built light landau, a pair of handsome powerful bay Arab horses going in single and double harness, English made plated mounted double harness, a nearly new light dog-cart by Stophs, a handsome powerful bay Arab horse, 15·2, goes both in saddle and harness, single plated harness, Lady's and Gentleman's saddles by Dunnett, first rate hand sewing machine, a first rate gentleman's writing table with drawers, cabinet and shelves, very rich old satsuma, China flower jars and flower vases, real bronze flower vases, superior oil-paintings, real Persian and velvet carpets, Agra jail made lacing carpet, first rate Hink's and Ditmar's 1 and 3 light wind proof table and hanging lamps, first rate large size travelling tiffin basket complete, &c., the property of Colonel H. COLLINGWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Jubilee House, next to the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany, carved, and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome 9-stops harmonium, a handsome strong and light self-driving victoria with movable coach-box and backseat, in very good order, a powerful handsome bay Arab horse, 15·2 h nds, 5½ years old, single plated mounted harness nearly new, lady's saddle, real Persian and velvet carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and 3 light hanging lamps, oilpaintings in gilt frame, first-rate English-made iron safe with Chubb's lock, English-made brass bedstead with wire mattress, rich table ornaments, China and Satsuma flower vases, fancy door curtains, &c., the property of H. READ, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 28, 1891.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries

A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c. AT CHURCH GATE STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed by Messrs. James Pearse & Co. to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, at 1 p.m. precisely on their late premises in Church Gate Street, Fort, sundry articles of furniture and stocks, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, dining tables, marble top counters, Christmas cakes, large size cooking stove, by Smith and Wellstood, cream soda machine, by Daws Clark, pier tables, side cabinets, iron safe, mirrors, pictures, table, and fancy ornaments, scissors, cigar cases, plush and leather bound albums, lady's fans, soaps, cigar cases, baby's suits, shawls, comforters gilt dispensing counter, clock, table and hanging lamps, gas pipes and globes, window frames, doors, sewing machines, weighing scales, crockery, cutlery, plated and glassware, 3 1 horse 4 wheeled carts, &c., &c.

Cars will be sold at 3 p.m. on the 29th.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 28, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AND BUILDINGS BETWEEN THE MAHALUXMEE AND HAINES ROADS.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Haji Mitha Kasam, insolvents, and with the consent of Haji Sulleman Hajee Abdool Wahid, the equitable mortgagee, the following land with buildings and chawls standing thereon will, unless previously disposed of, be sold at the premises, firstly described on Haines Road, near Jacob's Circle, in one lot, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m.

A piece of foras land on the east of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and between the Mahaluxmi and Haines Roads, measuring about thirty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-one square yards.

FIRSTLY—A piece of Government foras land, lying on the south side of Clerk Road on the Byculla Flats, measuring about six thousand square yards.

SECONDLY—A piece of land, lying on the south side of Arthur Road, measuring about six thousand square yards.

THIRDLY—A piece of foras land, lying southwards of Government ground, and between the Clerk and Arthur Roads, measuring about 22,394 square yards.

FOURTHLY—A piece of foras land, lying on the northern side of Clerk Road, measuring about 1,919 square yards.

FIFTHLY—A piece of foras land situate on the south side of Clerk Road, measuring about 1,313 square yards.

A piece of land, lying in Falkland street, measuring about 14,955 square yards. Private offers may be made to the Official Assignee for purchase of the said property or any one of them, before the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, at their office on the Esplanade Road, above the National Bank Building, or to the undersigned, from whom the printed particulars and conditions, &c., may be obtained.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 27, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 97⅛ ; the market rates of discount remaining unaltered ; and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged at 109¼. Bar Silver was another 1-16d. higher, at 47⅞d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination at £80½ for Fours, and £82½ for 4½ per cents. ; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 103⅜ cents, Exchange on London being ⅜ cent higher, at 4·87½ dollars. Rs. 10,000 of extra Bills on Bombay, and the same small amount on Madras were allotted by the Indian Council yesterday at Saturday's rate of 1s. 6 5-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at thirty days' sight, remained at 1s. 6d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95½ : Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22½.

In General Produce the Linseed Market was steady, Bombay Seed being unchanged in value at 42s 6d. on the spot, and 42s. to arrive, ex-quay. Wheat was quiet, but steady at an advance of 1d. per cental in No. 1. Spot Soft White at 7s. 7½d. ; the price of White Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 5½d., per cental ex-quay. The Goat Skins sale opened in London yesterday at last sale rates, with 890,000 skins offered, 910,000 Sheep Skins will also be brought forward at this sale.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, with both spot and arrival prices quite unchanged. The total Sales aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. The day's Imports were 32,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 9¾ cents ; but Futures, for April, were two points higher at 9·28 cents. Yesterday's Receipts at the U. S. Ports have not been wired.

The dull feeling which we noticed in our local Cotton market yesterday has prevailed again to-day, and a moderate business has been transacted, the total Sales reported being rather smaller than yesterday's at 2,300 bales. Of these 1,200 bales of new Cotton, say 800 Julgaum, at Rs. 164-9½ ; 100 Oojein, at Rs. 163 ; 100 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 153½ ; 100 Indore, at Rs. 185 ; 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 154 ; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 160 have been taken by the Mills, together with 100 bales of old Jamnugger, at Rs. 140 ; while exporters have bought 400 Mowa, at Rs. 195 ; 350 Bengal, at Rs. 148-67 ; and 250 Indore Ginned, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT has been less firm to-day, but the tone of the market may still be called steady at previous quotations, and only a moderate business has been passing for export.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, and are unaltered in value at previous prices for all kinds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,846 bales.
Wheat	37,781 cwt.
Linseed	9,455 "
Rapeseed	3,559 "
Gingelly	12,925 "
Ground nuts	7,138 "
Castorseed	715 "

FREIGHTS are steady but not higher. Business for April-May shipment to favourite ports has been done to-day at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE was quiet but steady at opening this morning, with yesterday evening's rate quoted both for Bank and Private Paper, and the same feeling continued to the close with rates unaltered. A considerable business in Merchants' Bills was done at 1s. 6 9-16 for January delivery, 1s. 6 11-15 for February, and 1s. 6⅞ to 13-16d. for March for three months' sight Credits ; we also hear of some Telegraphic having been sold, for transfer next week, at 1s. 6 5-16d. Forward Demand was quoted, at closing, at 1s. 6⅝ for February delivery, and 1s. 6 9-16d. for the end of March, and ready rates at

Bank Demand	1s. 6 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6 9-16 to ⅝d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·95¼ to 1·96	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day and Four per cents. have lost another 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. Business has been done at 105 11-16 for the coming settlement and at 105½ for the March account ; and the Banks are reported to have sold a considerable amount. Closing quotations were 105⅝ for cash, 105 9-16 for the 2nd proximo, and 105 3-16 for the March account. For the other denomination 107½ to ⅜ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has also been a weak feeling with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and prices have, in a number of cases, receded Rs. 5 per share. Otherwise the market has been quiet and generally steady at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. "	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	47⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

West Coast to Cape interrupted between Benguella and Mossamedes. All traffic via Natal.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to the outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

Telegraphic communication with Ecuador and all places south of Ecuador cut off by failure of Cable Bumaventura, Santa Elena. A steamer leaves Panama on the 29th inst.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 30th instant.

Mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi at 9-45 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th January, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	4	14 p.m.	22	19
Teheran	27	2	48 p.m.	...	23
Suez	27	2	40 p.m.	...	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 27th January, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	57	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
" Madras	...	24	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 26.

10 p.m. ... ... 72·2

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

6 a.m. ... ... 69·7
10 a.m. ... ... 76·6
2 p.m. ... ... 82·4
4 p.m. ... ... 79·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CARR—LILLINGSTON—January 22, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev W Wace, MA, the Rev Edmund Stileman Carr, C M S, Palamcottah, to Edith Margaret Louisa, second daughter of the Rev F A C Lillingston, MA, Vicar of St James's, Clapham, London, and formerly Chaplain of Christ Church, Madras.

DEATH.

HILL—January 20, at Berhampur, Murshidabad, the Rev S J Hill, London Missionary Society, after a protracted illness.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891.

THE resolution on the relations between the Forest and the Revenue Departments which we publish elsewhere is an important re-affirmation of the liberalizing tendencies to which the department has been subjected of late years. It marks no new departure ; it is a natural—we are prepared to hear it said a too generous—development of a principle affirmed more than twenty years ago by the Government of India, the principle, namely, that, subject to certain restrictions, the forest officer is to be subordinated to the Collector in all forest matters. As we showed at some length in reviewing Lord Reay's administration last April, a good deal had been done during the term of office of the late Governor to give extension to that principle. As far back as September 1885, soon after the Forest Commission had begun their enquiries, Government passed orders that in future forest settlement schemes should be recommended by the Revenue as well as the Forest Department, and it was made an absolute instruction that no scheme should be passed unless it adequately provided for the wants of agriculture as well as for judicious and beneficial forest conservation. Or, as we put it at the time, the last word was reserved to the Revenue Department as the natural conservator of popular interests, and when the "Forest view" and the "Revenue view" came into collision, it was understood that henceforth the latter would prevail. This account of the matter was severely taken exception to by a champion of the departmental view of the case, who was not the less unsparing in his criticisms because they were presented under the convenient veil of anonymity. We were told that between forest interests and forest privileges there was an absolute incompatibility, and that it was nonsense to talk of a harmony having been established between the two. It is nevertheless, along the lines which we last year indicated as marking the course of the policy of the late Governor that the policy of the local administration continues to move, and it will be seen that the resolution which we print to-day re-affirms and emphasizes the liberal principle enunciated by their predecessors. The object of the resolution is to state again the views of Government concerning the relations that should exist between revenue and Forest officers, and at the same time to make clear their intentions as to the treatment of privileges accorded to forest villagers. The general idea that underlies the resolution is the subordination of forest work, like the work of every other branch of the administration, to the Collector, as the chief Revenue officer of the district. We need not indicate the various methods in which it is intended to apply this general idea. They are matters of administrative detail with which the public will not concern themselves, though we are quite prepared to hear that exception is taken to them by zealous officers of the Forest Department who look at matters strictly from the departmental point of view.

If the root-idea of the policy of the Government could be summed up in a phrase, it would be that the forests are for the people, and not the people for the forests. Forest conservation is a means to an end, and that end, of course, is the greatest good of the greatest number—in other words of the cultivators. It would be going over the commonplaces of the subject to insist upon the advantage to the community at large of a rational system of forest conservation ; upon the wealth that is wasted when forests are left at the mercy of the cultivators and their cattle ; upon the climatic deterioration that all the world over has accompanied a reckless disafforesting of the hill sides. There would be no *raison d'etre* for a Forest Department but for the intimate connection between judicious forest conservation and the well-being of agriculture. Excess of zeal on the part of forest officers—zeal expended in a good cause, no doubt—has too often put forestry, which should be subservient to agriculture, in the first place—an illogical and unpractical transposition, in which the ultimate end of forest conservation was altogether forgotten. We see the error embodied in the denial of all compatibility between forest interests and cultivators' privileges with which we were confronted a few months ago. The subordination of the forest officer to the revenue officer is an administrative recognition of the natural and logical relation of forest conservation to agriculture. It is in this consideration, quite as much as in any expectation that the officers of the Forest Department will overstep the legitimate bounds of their activity, that a justification for the rigid rules by which this subordination is to be emphasised is to be found. Government say that unless revenue officers can keep a watchful eye over all forest operations affecting local supplies and local privileges, there is always a danger of their intentions being frustrated through excess of zeal for conservancy on the part of forest officers. The same thing might have been said without so direct an expression of distrust in a department whose only fault is its enthusiasm for its own work, and perhaps for its own ideas. If Government had justified their policy by finding a basis for it in the natural fitness of things, instead of by hinting that the forest officers are too much given to overdoing their parts, they would have escaped the temptation to pass a vote of want of confidence in a very efficient and zealous service. The subordination in which the Forest Department is placed is marked enough. When the Collector has the exclusive right to issue orders affecting local supply and privileges—the supply of fuel, for instance, or of rab, and the concession of grazing rights—there is not likely to be any conflict of authority between the revenue and the forest officials. The only danger is lest here and there the revenue authorities should forget the prohibition against interfering with technical matters, and it may be necessary to give a specific definition of the matters which they hold to come within that prohibition.

Whoever may find fault with the expansive view that Government have taken of the cultivators' right, the cultivators themselves will have no reason to complain. Where forests have been enclosed the Collectors are to have an opportunity of judging of the effects of the enclosure, and to suggest such modifications as they may deem necessary to meet the reasonable wants of the people. Again, when forest compartments have not been felled in rotation, the villagers are to be permitted to enter the compartments the wood in which has not been sold, and to lop for themselves the material to which they would have been entitled. This relaxation of the existing practice will scarcely escape criticism. Such criticism seems to be foreshadowed in the observations made by Mr. MacGregor, Conservator of the Southern Circle, in his administration report for last year. Mr. MacGregor, in one of his tours in Kanara, noted the destruction of forests caused by the cutting of rab for supari gardens, which are largely extending in the district. People are already complaining that the area allotted for rab is insufficient for existing gardens, and numerous cases of illicit loppings have occurred. Here, however, the "forest view" and the "revenue view" are once more brought into juxtaposition. The Commissioner of the Division, while admitting that the destruction of valuable forest may make the extension of garden cultivation so costly to Government as to be viewed with apprehension, says it should not be forgotten that the extension of the most productive form of cultivation is in itself a good thing. The real question, he adds, seems to be whether in the interests of the cultivators themselves it will not be necessary to limit it, should it appear that the demands on the forests are too great for them to meet. The whole question of rab is discussed at some length in Mr. Shuttleworth's report on the Northern Circle, where by the way the financial result of the Departments working last year were greater than those of the previous year, which had brought in an unprecedented return. Mr. Shuttleworth complains that the policy in past years has been to decrease the rab-producing sources, and concurrently to increase the rab-consuming area. But he recognizes that we have changed all that, and there should be no danger that the subordination of the special views of the forest officers to the broader judgment of the revenue authorities will lead to the abandonment of the precautions against reckless destruction which are provided in the present working plans. The resolution is essentially a liberal one, and will give confidence to the classes whose grievances a few years ago made the forest question one of urgent and serious interest.

WE publish in another column a critical examination of the religious argument advanced by Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter in opposing Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill before the Supreme Legislative Council. The writer, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, is a competent critic whose opinion will have great weight with the Hindu community and with the Government. He tackles at the outset the ex-Judge's strange dictum that the only interpretation of the sacred books which need be considered is that of Raghunandan, seeing that his works are regarded by orthodox Hindus in Bengal as their chief and only guide. Raghunandan lived some three hundred years ago ; he wrote very much at his ease, not troubling himself much if at all with earlier and more generally accepted authorities on Hindu tenets and customs. The fact that in Bengal his works are generally accepted would, Mr. Telang points out, be sufficient to justify the Law Courts—whose function it is to declare and not to manufacture law—in accepting his opinion as conclusive. But the legislators who have to make law are not bound by the opinion of any one ; they can act on their own convictions in spite of Raghunandan's views if they hold that these are not suitable to the present conditions. But even accepting Raghunandan's view as correct, Mr. Telang points out that Sir R. C. Mitter is quite mistaken in supposing that the general rule on which he relies is in any proper sense a command. Certainly it is not a universally applicable command. According to recognised principles of interpretation those matters are not subjects of scriptural injunction which men resort to without any command ; they are matters for regulation and restriction to special times and occasions. Moreover the rule in question has for its object the benefitting of the wife, and it is expressly stated that it does not apply where exceptional circumstances render its application impossible or injurious, as for instance in cases of absence on a journey, imprisonment, or ill-health. Abstention in such a case is not a sin, because it is not due to ill-will or neglect. Mr. Telang gives, for what it is worth, another reason which would make obedience to the proposed law meritorious and not a sin, *viz.*, the doctrine of the Hindu scriptures that the command of the sovereign must be implicitly obeyed. This is a cogent and convincing argument. But the writer goes further and shows that even were the "awful sin" actually committed—a sin which according to one of the Bengal papers must entail frightful penalties on the souls of all the ancestors of the sinner—these terrific penalties can be bought off for the merest trifle. In truth, when examined closely, this "awful sin" is found to be in reality a legal fiction and no sin at all. The expiation can be made with quite as much ease as the sin can be committed, the Hindu system fitting the punishment of the offence with a considerable amount of common sense. The expiation of the offence which Sir R. C. Mitter is simple enough to believe to be inexpiable may be effected in two ways, one of which has unquestionably the merit of simplicity, while the other has that of economy. By grasping the nose with three fingers one hundred times over, and reciting a certain form of prayer the sin is atoned for. If this operation be regarded as tedious, the sinner may elect a more intellectual penance, involving the reciting of a certain verse ten thousand times over, and then commute that exercise into the payment of a few annas. According to the tariff in Western India, says Mr. Telang, this penalty "means two annas and no more." The frightful dilemma in which the ex-Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court places the Hindu husband of having to elect between disobedience to the new law and eternal woe for himself and all his ancestors disappears completely. An orthodox Hindu husband, says Mr. Telang, with quiet humour, can with perfect ease obey British law and the injunctions of his Shastris, if he will only consent to spend a few annas, and he can avoid even that pecuniary fine either by touching his nose, or reciting a pious verse, to which as an orthodox Hindu he can, it is slyly said, have no objection. If reliance is to be placed on the Hindu system, it must be taken as a whole. If the precept is, as Sir R.C. Mitter says, to be an imperative command, it should be remembered that the sin of breaking it may be purged by a penalty so slight that it is scarcely worth mentioning. In Western India, Mr. Telang affirms, the people at large do not consider that there is any imperative command whatever in the matter. The highest class of Brahmins, who are the heads of Hindu Society in Bengal itself, disregard the precept and generally permit their daughters to marry after they are grown up. Mr. Telang refuses to accept Sir R. C. Mitter's contention that the Bill is an interference with the Hindu religion. He holds that even if it were it is the duty of the Government to legislate, and he concludes with the emphatic declaration that for the British Government to put forward a plea of *non possumus* would be to lay down a principle of action which if logically carried out would destroy the possibility of any solid good resulting from its presence in India. This contention is in complete accordance with our own, namely, that every word uttered by Sir R. C. Mitter might have been as fittingly employed to deprecate the prohibition of Suttee and of Thuggee as against legislation to save little girls from cruel and often fatal outrage inflicted in the desecrated name of religion.

THE reports on the operations in connection with the income-tax in the city and the various divisions of Bombay would be far more interesting reading if they revealed the circumstances under which amounts are recovered, and in some way reflected public feeling regarding this most necessary but most criticised of taxes. The number of appeals against first assessments to some degree proclaim the unwillingness of the middle and lower classes to pay money for which they are incapable of recognising any return. And although much that might prove interesting reading is lost, the reports do serve to indicate the comparative activity or otherwise of the various collectorates. But in the first chapter of the reports just issued the discovery of what might be regarded as a palpable fact is recorded. A Collector of the Northern Division avers that the tendency on the part of assessors is to be strict in the assessment of the poor classes and to accept too readily the statements of the rich. The Commissioner accepts the assertion, and promises to draw the attention of Collectors generally to this subject, but he is convinced that in a country like India the tendency referred to is one which is very difficult to check. In the city of Surat special enquiries into the circumstances of the people were necessary, owing to the disastrous fire in April 1889. And these enquiries led to great reductions in the amounts assessed in the previous year, though only twenty-seven appeals were made. But in Ahmedabad rich sowcars and merchants brought forward two hundred and thirty-three appeals, only a few of which, however, were successful, for Ahmedabad is rich, and it was found that only a fair and reasonable assessment was made. Thana, it appears, is slightly richer than it was a year ago ; but the people are made to suffer by the money-lenders, who, owing to the backward and impoverished condition of the mass of the people, find their business unprofitable. Throughout the Central Division the condition of the people generally seems to have improved, for a larger revenue has been collected than before, and with less pressure. In Bijapur there appears to have been a marked advancement in the general 'cuteness of the people, for though it is said wealth has increased, the diminished receipts from income-tax is attributed by the Collector to "the greater number of appeals due to the tax-payers becoming better acquainted with the provisions of the law so as to be able to show properly by evidence that they are over-assessed when such is the case." Unfortunately, however, for the framer of this ingenuous explanation, the Commissioner of the Southern Division does not seem to appreciate humour, and positively scowls at the statement that the falling off in Kanara is mainly due to the diminished trade, owing to the opening of the South

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MR. BRADLAUGH'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Latest bulletins represent Mr. Bradlaugh as a trifle better.

JAN. 27.

Mr. Bradlaugh last evening made remarkable improvement, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

THE SCOTCH STRIKES.

The North British Railway Company have brought an action against the Scotch Railway Union claiming from them twenty thousand pounds damages for inducing the employes of the Company to break their contracts.

The North British Company have obtained an embargo on the strike funds.

THE CHILIAN REVOLT.

Latest advices from Valparaiso state that the rebels have bombarded Coronel, and that several of the inhabitants have been killed and wounded.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 25th instant.

THE GAS EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The enquiry into the recent explosion of two gas holders in Glasgow shows that it was due to an explosive which had been placed by some person on the top of them.

A reward of one thousand pounds has been offered for any information which will lead to the arrest of the offender.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Sir J. Gorst's India Councils Bill has been read a first time in the House of Commons.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS.

In the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said recent events render it improbable whether the Government will agree to a future convention being as favorable to Portuguese claims, south of the Zambesi, as the former one was.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.

Advices have been received that a train, which was bringing home the Seventh Cavalry and some Artillery from the Indian War, collided with another train at Irving in Kansas.

Both trains were wrecked, and it is reported many of the men were killed.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, JAN. 26.

In the debate in the Reichstag on the Silver Question the Government declared that a change in the Standard was not required.

NO FRENCH COMPANY AT MOZAMBIQUE.

LISBON, JAN. 26.

It is declared here that no charter has been granted to a French Company at Mozambique.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GOA.

LISBON, JAN. 27.

General Da Cunha, the new Governor-General of Goa, has sailed to take up his appointment.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Siam, with the outward English mail s of the 16th inst., left here at noon to-day for Bombay, and the s. s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, left at 11 a.m. to-day.

ILLNESS OF THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 27.

The Amir's recent illness was severe almost to the point of danger, but his health is now reported to be improving steadily.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S MOVEMENTS.

General Lockhart's three columns were to concrate at Gwada to-day, twelve miles up Kandki Pass, preparatory to an advance against the tribesmen. Opposition was expected; as on the 25th instant a reconnoitring party had been fired at.

PROJECTED RAILWAY LINE TO THE JHERRIA COAL-FIELD.

A short line starting from near Purulia is to be built shortly in order that the Jherria Coalfield, recently examined under orders of Government, may be worked. It is only twenty miles distant from the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. Many millions of tons of good coal will be available for the locomotives of the new railway as well as for Calcutta demands.

THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD ON TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, JAN. 27.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, C. S. I., the Resident of Hyderabad, has been at Akola since the 25th instant, and will leave for Hyderabad to-morrow. Yesterday the members of the District Board and the Municipal Committee gave him an address at the Town Hall. People from the whole district had come for the occasion. Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee, vice president, read the address. To-day the prizes were distributed to the Hindu and Mohamedan girls by Miss Fitzpatrick. Three prizes are founded by the people to commemorate the visit of the Resident.

THE PROTECTED AGE BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

Meetings protesting against the Protected Age Bill are being held in every ward of Calcutta, and also in every part of Bengal. Already at Durbhanga, Kishnagore, Barisal, Maimensing, Murshidabad, and Benares meetings have been held. The feeling is intense, and memorials are being forwarded daily to the Viceroy.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 27.

The following are this morning's results :—

FIRST RACE.—"The Welter."
Mr. Woolmer's Moab walked over.

SECOND RACE.—"Adyar Plate."
Mr. Dignum's Julian, 9st. 7lb., Ryder..... 1
The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Motto, 8st. 11lb., Killick..... 2
Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo, 10st. 5lb., Mr. May..... 3
Also ran Kildrummie, Strathmore, Creina, and Trafalgar. Time—2 min. 17 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Connemara Plate."
The Firm's White Oats, 8st. 5lb., Smith..... 1
Alli bin Ameer's Turkish Flag, 8st., Ebrahim. 2
Mr. Farmer Plebian, 9st. 4lb., Lutchman..... 3
Also ran Patna, Soocab, Baltic, Plaintiff, Vendetta, Sunbeam, and Doncaster. Time—2 min. 46½ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Vizianagram Stakes."
Mr. Desaraj Urs' Parekaretu, 9st. 7lb., Kendal..... 1
The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Venetia, 9st. 9lb., Killick..... 2
Mr Kook's Brat, 9st. 6lb., Hesp..... 3
Also ran Magistrate, Whitebird, and Judy. Time—1 min. 22 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Madras Police Purse."
Captain Fowle's Bendigo, 9st. 13lb., Ryder... 1
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Dick Turpin, 9st. 13lb., Killick..... 2
The Firm's Nugget, 9st. 13lb., Smith..... 3
Also ran Crusader, Railway, and Amnesty. Time—1 min. 21 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Vellacherri Steeplechase."
Mr. Kook's Dot, 10st. 5lb., Aitken..... 1
Captain Stemer's Wings, 11st. 11lb., Captain Holmes..... 2
Mr. De Montmorency's Jack o'Lantern, 11st. 2lb., Owner..... 3
Also ran Enid, Luck, and Cadger.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 27.

Lieutenant England, of the Royal Fusiliers, who met with an accident yesterday morning, has not suffered to the extent anticipated, and has recovered from the shock.

The troops had nothing special to do the whole morning except the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, who were engaged in the trenches for several hours from daylight. The practice battery continued operations with the howitzers at 10 o'clock, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief watching the shooting. About half the number of shells fired failed to explode, much to the disgust of everybody. That such a large number of faulty rounds of ammunition should have been issued by the Ordnance Department is exciting curiosity on all sides. Round after round fails to explode. The object aimed at this morning was the escarp and counterscarp, and in spite of all the trouble taken to insure straight shooting, not one of the dozen rounds fired from the howitzer this morning dropped within a radius of forty yards of the object. The ammunition has been strongly condemned on all hands, for with the same elevation, &c., no two rounds strike anywhere near each other. The Hotchkiss quick-firing gun was to have been practised this morning, but the striking pin having been broken somehow, it could not be repaired in time this morning, but it will possibly be used this evening.

All the troops, with their Commanders, &c., will bivouac to-night in the trenches, so as to take the enemy's position by storm at day-break to-morrow. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Head Quarters Staff will also bivouac. Detailed orders regarding the bivouac and the assault have been issued. They are very stringent. During the bivouac, no officer (except the umpires) or man may leave his place in the trenches without permission, which will only be given for necessary purposes, and strict silence will be maintained throughout the night. The counterscarp of the Twydale redoubt has been undermined by the engineer corps, and it will be blown up with one hundredweight of gunpowder to-morrow. This will be the signal for the assault. Throughout the night, the siege train will keep up a continued fire with blank ammunition, and guards and sentries will be on the alert. Search-lights will also be made use of occasionally to unmask the enemy's position. After the works have been taken, the troops will be exercised in preparing against any attempt to recapture the works.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this morning.

JAN. 27.

The Italian steamer Demenico Balduino left here for Aden and Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 27.

Orient line steamer Orizaba from Suez arrived.
N. L. steamer Preussen from China arrived.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English Mails of the 16th inst., left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay by midnight on Sunday. The Siam, which took over the Mails from the Arcadia, brings the following passengers :—

From London:—Mr. J. C. P. Maynard, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Sellar, Mr. Hepworth, Mr. A. F. Bhumgara, Mr. W. H. Chave, Mr. P. Connell, Mr. A. G. H. Das, Miss Seymour, Mr. P. Platt, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Ashby.

From Venice:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Holmes.

From Brindisi:—Surg.-Major Sweeney, Mr. Hepworth, Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, Mr. C. A. Parker, Mr. A. H. Bradley, Mr. J. Milligan, Mr. H. Sevestre, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. McCalmont Hill, Mr. F. C. Stoop, and Dr. T. Stoop.

From Ismailia:—Mr. J. J. Tyler.

MR. W. S. CAINE ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang presided at a meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Monday night, when Mr. W. S. Caine addressed the students of the local colleges on the temperance question. Some 500 or 600 students were present, while the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, the Rev. Mr. Gilder, Mr. S. Tomlinson, Dr. Emma Ryder, and several other well-known citizens, occupied seats on the platform. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Caine, who was received with considerable enthusiasm, regretted the great spread of intemperance among the students in Bengal, and when he was recently there the professors and teachers complained to him very bitterly on the subject. Having dwelt at some length on the evils resulting from drunkenness, and having strongly exhorted the students of Bombay to avoid drink, Mr. Caine proceeded to speak of the success which had attended his efforts in forming temperance associations in different parts of India, observing that it would afford him the utmost pleasure to do anything towards assisting the students of Bombay to form a total abstinence association. After some further remarks, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Kaikhosro Dossabhoy Cooper, a student of the Elphinstone College, seconded by Mr. Bardi, a student of the Grant Medical College, that a "Students' Total Abstinence Society" should be formed in this city. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Caine, which was proposed by Dr. Mackichan.

On Friday there will be a temperance demonstration in the Town Hall, at which Mr. Caine and other gentlemen will speak. Mr. Caine will leave for England by the mail steamer on the following day.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady Harris have accepted the invitation of the Society to the conversazione to be held on Monday evening. We understand the exhibition promises to be a success. Though the pictures are not quite as numerous, they are of a higher standard all round than last year's.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD LANDSDOWNE is recovering from his indisposition, which was never anything very serious. His Excellency, says a Calcutta paper, is so active both in and out of harness, that it is just possible he over exerts himself.

THE Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Native Passenger Steamer Act resumed its sitting at the Port Offices yesterday. Mr. J. McLeod, Collector of Customs and Captain Bean, Acting Port Officer, gave evidence. The latter gentleman condemned the system of placing awning decks on native passenger vessels, and instanced the case of the Vaitarna, which foundered in a wild cyclone. He considered the Shepherd steamers unseaworthy. He further gave it as his opinion that these vessels with awning decks should not be allowed outside of the smooth water limits except in daylight on the coast of the United Kingdom. The members of the Commission will witness the departure of two of the native passenger steamers that sail from the Mody Bunder and Prince's Dock this morning.

THE Dewan of Mysore has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 20 to be divided among certain villagers of Heggostora for killing a cheeta, and a reward of Rs. 23 to six police constables for their daring exertions in saving seven lascars from death by drowning.

THE Vakils of Madras want the Government to accommodate them on reasonable terms, with suitable offices near to the High Court.

HAVING returned from a visit to Orissa, Colonel T. Home, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, will now proceed to Ganjam, after which he will visit Madras.

THE deplorable strike in Scotland continues, writes our London correspondent, and there is a danger that it may spread to other trades. John Burns has gone North to preach resistance, and his unconciliatory attitude is being watched with some anxiety. In some quarters a desire is expressed that the leaders, including Burns, should be prosecuted, and undoubtedly if the Government contemplate taking such a step, the present moment would not be unfavourable. The general public are beginning to think that whatever the grievances of some of the Scotch railway servants may have been, sufficient reasons did not exist for adopting extreme measures, especially at a season of the year when the maximum of inconvenience would be inflicted upon travellers and upon the trade of the country. Even the *Star* goes so far as to censure the men for some of the discreditable scenes and it has some very strong remarks on Mr. Cuninghame-Graham, whom it not unjustly describes as feather-headed. The Socialists who have been so repeatedly patted on the back by the *Star*, are very indignant, and the editor, who has almost sacrificed the friendship of his friends for his patronage of the half-crazy disciples of Marx, is held up to the contempt of the world as a "capitalist hack," no better than Messrs. Bradlaugh, Broadhurst, Burt, and the rest.

THE attention of the Madras Government has been drawn to the great damage which has been done to the interesting ancient remains situate at Allagarkoil, near Madura, from the thick growth of vegetation with which they are covered, and it has been suggested that steps be taken as early as possible to remove these growths from them, particularly the palace, to prevent further decay, and that the two reservoirs on the hill, also receive attention. It has also been suggested that an officer of the Public Works Department might be directed to visit the place and see whether the overhanging and fractured portions of the domes of the palace could not be propped up at a small cost to prevent their falling. Government has promised that the matter shall receive attention, provided the buildings find a place in the revised list which Mr. Rea, the Archæological Surveyor, has been directed to prepare, of ancient remains which he considers of sufficient Archæological interest to warrant their conservation at the expense of Government.

GOLD mining in the colony of Victoria shows a decided tendency to decline. Between the last two decennial censuses the number of miners fell from 52,425 to 35,189, and the population on the goldfields from 270,428 to 230,944, and this in the face of an increase in the total population of 131,000. Eight years later—that is, at the close of 1889—the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 24,047 only. This total was very nearly equally divided between alluvial and quartz mining—the latter, however, slightly preponderating. The Chinese miners, who only count for 3,281 in this number, are nearly all engaged in the alluvial mining.

THE work of building the exhibition of French Industries at Moscow is going on, and is expected to be finished next month. The Exhibition is announced to open on the 22nd April. But at so early a date the goods brought by sea can hardly be ready, for the ports in the Baltic are closed by thick ice, and such is the severity of the season that they are not likely to be opened to navigation early. Reval is the port which remains open longest, but the journey from thence to Moscow is round by St. Petersburg, and the railway rates have been reduced only by one-half for the goods of the French exhibitors.

FREE traders who grieve to see the tendency of the colony of Victoria to cherish the worn-out fallacies of Protection may find some consolation in the reflection that this is, after all, only a very insignificant portion of the great Australian continent. Its total area is only 87,884 square miles. This is by far the smallest of our colonies at the Antipodes, with the exception of Tasmania. The official statistician of Victoria has calculated and found that if the whole continent were to be divided into one hundred equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace three such parts, that of New South Wales ten, that of Queensland twenty-three, that of South Australia thirty, and that of Western Australia thirty-four. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

The insect house in the Zoological Gardens at this season of the year has naturally not very much to show, but plenty of promise—in the way of chrysalids—for the immediate future. The latest additions are some of the balls of earth which the scarabœus fabricates for the protection of its eggs. The beetles themselves are there, but unfortunately dead. It is very possible, however, that some young scarabœi will emerge by-and-by from the interior of their dwelling places. The specimens were sent over from South Africa by a gentleman, who relates how the beetles quarrel among themselves for the possession of these unsavoury pellets, compounded out of the droppings of cattle. Having with enormous labour succeeded in rolling together one of these balls, and having duly deposited her eggs inside, the female attempts to bury it. While engaged in this task she is frequently beset by others, who have not been so industrious, and who sometimes succeed in appropriating the spoils to themselves.

THE Fifth Avenue Theatre in New York was destroyed by fire on Jan. 2. Fortunately, it did not break out until after the audience had left the building. Hermann's Theatre was slightly damaged by fire and water, and the top floor on the north side of the Sturtevant House was burnt out. Miss Fanny Davenport, who has been playing Cleopatra at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, estimates her personal loss at £10,000. Madame Sarah Bernhardt was to have appeared at this theatre, in February. The total loss is estimated at 500,000 dollars. The fires were caused by two crossing electric wires in a cellar beneath the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

LORD CROSS, speaking at Widnes recently, said the prospects of peace abroad were as bright as when Lord Salisbury delivered his speech at Guildhall. Ridiculing the rumours of a General Election, he asked, why should the Government appeal to the country so long as they had a large working majority in the House of Commons and the affairs of the State were going on satisfactorily?

IT may seem hard on the Society for Psychical Research to be accused of persistently "ignoring" spiritual phenomena; but nothing less unreceptive than this is charged against that body by Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace. Mr. Wallace does not pretend to say whether spiritual manifestations are material, any more than he can say whether electricity in material; but what he does say is that they are unquestionably objective; or as old-fashioned folk would say, they are not hallucinations, but outward phenomena of some sort or other. The evidence that has satisfied him of this is the fact that some friends of his have succeeded in taking a very large number of photographs of such phenomena. Mr. Wallace has thirty-two specimens in his possession taken by two well-trained experts, "with no possibility of their being imposed upon." They do not comprise any example of what is called a "spirit photograph," that is a shadowy likeness of any deceased person, and are described generally as "more or less rudimental, exhibiting various patches of light undergoing definite changes of form or medallion-like heads or star-like luminosities." On the other hand, we are told that in no case was there any known cause for the production of these figures. Moreover, we are assured that frequently, and in the latter experiments always, the medium spontaneously described what he saw; and the picture, taken at the same moment always exhibited the same kind of figure. Clearly, the Society for Psychical Research must turn their attention to these photographs under pain of being rated sceptics and obstructives in the path of spiritual science.

It is not a judicious thing for a magistrate to be personally interested in the liquor traffic, even in the most indirect or nominal fashion. Mr. Gainsford Bruce, for example, the well-known stipendiary magistarate of Leeds, is the possessor of some shares in a railway company, and it is owing to this fact, coupled with the circumstance that the company in question are proprietors of certain hotel property, that he is legaly incapacitated for taking any part in cases under the Licensing Acts. It happens at this moment that Mr. Bruce is asking the Leeds County Council to raise his salary, and the Council, who acknowledge his legal learning and high reputation are not unwilling to accede; but they make it a condition that he shall first get rid of the railway shares, and thus place himself in a positson to hear the licensing cases which come before his court.

A GROUP of young Catholics of the South of France have recently founded a new review under the title of "Le XXieme Siecle" ("The Twentieth Century"), the aim of which is to further the doctrines of Christian Socialism. The last number publishes a letter to the editor from Cardinal Manning, of which our Paris correspondent gives the following translation: "Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for the latest number of 'The XXieme Siecle," and for your energy in overleaping the end of this century. We have been up to now hampered by an excessive individualism, and the next century will show that mankind is greater and more noble than any individual thing. This doctrine, which has its foundation upon Nature's law and Christianity, is taxed with being Socialistic by thoughtless and rash people, as well as by capitalists and the wealthy. But the future will see the light of reason shed upon the social state of the labouring world. We shall then ascertain what laws are fundamental in a Christian country. It is therefore a well-advised endeavour on your part to bring together young and vigorous minds around a centre for the study and the spreading of those vital truths. Politicians and political economists of the modern school have had their day. The twentieth century will be the day of the people and of a well-ordered, prospering, Christian commonwealth.—Believe me, yours faithfully, Henry E. Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster."

THE new Servian loan of 10,000,000f., which is about to be raised, is wanted (the *Times* Vienna correspondent telegraphs) for armaments and the purchase of repeating rifles.

GENERAL ARTHUR GORGEI, renegade and traitor according to some Hungarian patriots, brave but unfortunate defender of his country according to others, has found a thoroughgoing apologist in Colonel Malleson. In an article on the Hungarian struggle of 1848-9 in "The United Service Magazine" this well-known writer on military history compares Gorgei with Kossuth and concludes his narrative and commentary with the observation that "As to the two men most prominent in that struggle—the man (Kossuth) of words and eloquence, selfish, scheming, caring for his own safety, and thwarting all the measures of his greatest soldier to ensure the safety of his country, and the man of action, careless of himself, working only for his country, calm and reticent under undeserved obloquy—there can be no question as to which of them deserved the most at the hands of their countrymen.

THE meridian of Greenwich is dear to the hearts of the Balloon Society, who at a meeting at St. James's Hall have entered a sturdy protest against the threatened choice of Jerusalem as the prime meridian of the world. It is the Academy of Sciences of Bologna who have prevailed on the Italian Government to convene the approaching second Geodetic Conference at Rome, with the avowed object of bringing about this revolution; but as Mr. Kendal, of the firm of Kendal and Dent, pointed out in his paper on this subject, Jerusalem, though a deeply interesting city in its way, is a place without an observatory or railway communication, and is at present only accessible from an open roadstead at Jaffa. Moreover, the meridian of Greenwich is used in determining longitude not only by Great Britain and her Colonies, but by the United States, Holland, Belgium, and Japan, while it is at least partially in use in many other countries. English, moreover, is, as Mr. Kendal says, "the language of the ocean," which the languages spoken in Jerusalem certainly are not. Till this question is settled the establishment of that cherished dream of geographers and horologists—a uniform hour all over the world cannot of course be realised.

MISS KATE DREXEL, otherwise known as Sister Catherine, has founded a new religious order, to which she has devoted her immense fortune, estimated at £1,600,000. The Order (says the *Queen*) will be known as the Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament. Its objects will be to ameliorate the condition of the North American Indians and negroes, and a convent and schools are to be erected at Arundel, near Washington.

THE German Government has received assurances from the Argentine Republic that the coupons of the German bondholders will be paid in gold. At the same time it is announced from Uruguay that the paper money in circulation will be redeemed in gold by July 1, 1891.

REPORTS of further hostilities with the American Indians have come to hand. A battle seems imminent between the United States troops at Pine Ridge and 1,800 Redskins encamped near that agency. Buffalo Bill is on his way to the scene of disturbance with a mission from the Governor of Nebraska to the Indians.

IT is stated that the German Emperor will visit the Queen in the first week in August, and intends to spend some days in London, occupying with his suite the rooms in Buckingham Palace set apart for the accommodation of foreign reigning Sovereigns. It is possible that the Empress may accompany the Emperor on this occasion.

THE Washington *Post* of Jan. 9 states that the shape in which the Financial Bill will pass the Senate can be predicted with considerable accuracy. The proposal to buy 12,000,000 ounces of silver will be eliminated, and Mr. Stewart's Free Coinage amendment substituted. The section providing for the reduction to 1,000 dollars of the amount required to be deposited by the National Banks as security for their circulation will be retained, as will the section imposing a charge for converting gold coin into bars for shipment, the object of this charge being to retard the export of gold. The provision for the issue of Two per Cent. Bonds will be eliminated. The journal adds (says Reuter) that the silver men in the House of Representatives do not regard it as certain that the Financial Bill will not be passed by that body, as declared in many quarters.

LATE DELIVERY OF ENGLISH MAIL LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find it is quite useless making any complaint to the Post Office authorities regarding any postal irregularities. They are quite immaculate in their own eyes, and equally incapable of improvement. As an old resident in Bombay I can testify that mail letters are a longer time in being delivered now than they were twenty years ago. The mail steamer Peninsular arrived to-day at 2-30 a.m., and letters were not delivered on Malabar Hill till 9-30 a.m.—time enough for letters posted in London to be delivered in Manchester. I received my weekly periodicals, &c., by the same mail, from the booksellers, twenty minutes before the mail letters; and letters by the same mail were received at Bandora more than an hour before they were delivered on Malabar Hill. I cannot see any reason why such letters should not be delivered at least two hours earlier.

Though not directly related to mail letters, I may also say that the local regulations regarding understamped letters are simply preposterous. If a letter is posted at, say, Parel or Mazagon at noon on a Saturday and is under-stamped, it will not be delivered on Malabar Hill till about 3-30 p.m. on Monday—because, forsooth, it has to be sent to the General Post Office to be *vise*! and as the official concerned probably leaves his office early on Saturday, it is no doubt not vise till about noon on Monday. Surely a much more rapid and less expensive check system might be easily established between the local post offices instead of this dilatory routine. Even a fully-stamped letter posted at Parel at noon on Saturday is not delivered on Malabar Hill till about 2-40 p.m., on Sunday, or if posted on any other day of the week, it will not be delivered till 9-30 a.m. the following day—taking a longer time than it would to send a letter from London to Manchester and receive an answer back. To all such complaints the Post Office authorities have only a self-complacent and stereotyped reply, that everything is done according to the regulations, as if they were quite incapable of improvement and beyond compare. Now, Sir, the Post Office authorities are the paid servants of the public, and the public have a right to demand that more expedition should be a part of the regulations. Contrast the dawdling, shuffling way of an Indian postman with the rapidity of a London postman, and if you feel inclined to kick him, or at least give him a shove along—small blame to you.—Yours, &c.,

HURRY.

Malabar Hill, January 26.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mathuradass Tulsidass and Cassidass Ghella, natives of Pandoli, in the Kaira Collectorate, charged Lalloo Nandlal with forgery. Mr. Dayabhai, of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, prosecuted. Defendant was unrepresented. From the information laid by the complainants it appears that the defendant filed a suit in the High Court about May 2, 1889, against the complainants, requiring them to pay Rs. 36,908 plus the interest, and to make over to him three houses. Two of these were at Pandoli, and the third was built at Petlad. In his application to the High Court defendant stated that he had been appointed the heir of Bai Acbarab, who was the aunt both of himself and the complainant, but had died intestate. The property in consequence was transferred to him by the Ahmedabad District Court. As the matter had been referred to arbritration in Bombay in respect of this property, the money and houses were made over to him. As a result of these statements, defendant obtained a summons from the High Court and was alleged to have caused the Sheriff's bailiff to have served them upon two persons who represented themselves as the complainants; in consequence of which procedure a decree was passed on July 1 by Mr. Justice Parsons. The result was that the complainants' families were evicted from their houses and the property seized. Thereupon the complainants came to Bombay and gave instructions to counsel to adopt proceedings to annul the decree. A rule nisi was obtained in November, and the decree set aside for the time being. The prosecutors complained of the accused forging their (complainants') signatures to the documents of the High Court, alleging that they were absent from Bombay when the bailiff was asserted to have served the summons. The evidence of the complainants was recorded, and an adjournment was made.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong January 8 says:—During the past fortnight our market for Indian Yarns has not developed any new feature. The deficiency of the rice crop and stringency of money have checked the consumption of native cloth in the interior, which has caused a great falling off in the demand for Yarn and decline in prices. The dealers here have consequently no inducement to operate, and they are also greatly hampered by having still to clear up several thousand bales of Yarn from old long-standing contracts made at very high rates. The bulk of these are on account of their constituents in the interior who are very unreasonable and unprincipled, and indefinitely put off taking delivery of their purchases, until it will suit them to do so when the market will be more propitious. Under pressure from the sellers, the local dealers endeavour to square up such old contracts by small portions, which does not afford any material relief to the former, while it has a detrimental effect on the market, by being a strain upon the resources of the latter. The weakness of the market is intensified by continued large arrivals and a general desire on the part of importers to realize speedily even at very losing prices. Only a moderate business has been done during the interval confined to suitable descriptions, and prices have dropped 50 cents to a Dollar per bale. Inferior and unsuitable threads are difficult to move, even at larger concessions in rates. Special desirable chops of No. 20s. have been dealt in to a limited extent at 50 cents to a Dollar per bale under previous quotations. Very little attention has been given to No. 16s., and only a few sales have been effected at weakening rates. A small inquiry for a few favourite chops of No. 12s. has been freely met at 25 to 50 cents per bale under previous prices. A moderate demand has existed for No. 10s. of suitable qualities, prices having receded about 50 cents per bale in some cases. Nos. 6s. and 8s. continue very inactive, and although offered on very cheap terms, are difficult to move. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. to 40s. continue quite neglected as before. The markets at the Coast Ports have become dull and depressed owing to heavy arrivals. Advices from Japan still continue to be of a very unsatisfactory nature, only a trifling business having been done in Indian Yarns, the produce of the local Mills being obtainable at very cheap rates. During the fortnight arrivals 12,731 bales, sales 4585 bales. Shipments to Coast Ports 1,395 bales; and unsold stocks 37,237 bales. Direct Shipment for Japan 1,477 bales, for Shanghai 7,606 bales. Business on a moderate scale has been done in Shanghai, the demand running chiefly upon No 20s., and most of the contracts being for delivery after Chinese New Year. The lower counts, whose stocks were very heavy, remained neglected.

PIRACY IN CHINA.

ON the night of the 23rd inst., writes the Ningpo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, on the 27th Dec., two war-junks came upon a band of pirates, thirteen in number in a small boat in the vicinity of Shei-poo roads. The pirates mistook the war-junks for merchant boats, so they at once opened fire. They soon discovered their mistake, however, as the soldiers on board the war-junks opened a brisk fire in return; the old matchlocks of the pirates were soon silenced by the rifles of the soldiers, and the former now, considering discretion the better part of valour, tried to retire by jumping into the water, but the Mandarin with his soldiers boarded the boat and came to close quarters. The result was that six were seized, the rest making good their escape by jumping into the water and making for the shore. Four of the prisoners being mortally wounded were decapitated, and their heads, along with the other two prisoners, were brought into the city here and handed over to the authorities. Shortly afterwards the heads were taken out and exposed in public places, so that the evil-disposed on seeing them might take warning. A few days prior to the above date (23rd), a boat loaded with rice was boarded and robbed by pirates off the Volcanoes. From the above it seems evident that piracy is still rampant along this part of the Chinese coast. As our Ningpo steamers carry to and fro a considerable amount of treasure, the vigilance of the police has been greatly increased since the *Namoa* incident. The luggage of the native passengers is carefully overhauled and all suspicious characters well searched.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed its inquiry into the Native Passenger Ships' Act yesterday morning, at the Port Office, and again consisted of the following gentlemen:—Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., I. M. H. S., President, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Capt. H. A. Street, H. M. Indian Marine, Captain George Wilson, H. M. Indian Marine, Surgeon-Major D. W. O. Comins, I.M.S., Captain J. H. Atkinson, and Mr. H. W. Uloth of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Shepherd, of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, was present at the enquiry by the invitation of the Commission, and put questions through the President to the gentlemen examined on the evidence elicited.

Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, Acting Collector of Customs, was examined by the Commission. He said that the Superintendent of the Preventive Service was under his orders in matters regarding Native Passengers' Act 1887, and was also appointed under the Act to carry out its provisions in the harbour, Bombay. He was of opinion that if there was to be a dividing line between short and long voyages, it should be drawn at five days for vessels coasting near Indian ports. In a cross sea voyage, or in a voyage to a non-Indian port, three days seemed a safer limit. The Native Passenger Ships' Act or the Emigrants' Act applied to vessels noted in section 2 (1)(e) and (2) of the Act. The provisions of the Act had not been liable under 2 (3) to sailing ships carrying more than fifteen or to steamships carrying more than thirty native passengers. No emigrants go from Bombay. Sixty passengers could be carried by a steamer without coming under the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships' Act, and a steamer could carry twelve passengers without a certificate of survey under the Indian Steamships' Act, or a corresponding certificate from the Board of Trade. He knew of no instance in which passengers not exceeding sixty in number had been carried in vessels having no suitable accommodation for them. A distinction ought to be made between fair and foul weather in the case of voyages which might extend to five days. A suitable date within which fine weather might be defined was September 1 to May 15, cyclonic storms sometimes occur in November, which is declared by the rules to be in the season of fine weather. He had personal experience of the weather round the coast of the United Kingdom and in the Bay of Bengal and on the coast of India, and did not consider there was such similarity as to warrant a comparison between the weather experienced on the coast of the United Kingdom or between the River Elbe and Brest (English home trade voyage), and that experienced in the Bay of Bengal and coasts of India. Therefore, the conditions of English and Indian passenger traffic was by sea very dissimilar. Further, he did not consider that ordinary native passengers would be prepared to pay more for better accommodation, well-to-do natives were satisfied with deck accommodation. With regard to voyages similar to those classed as excursions by the Board of Trade, that is, voyages during which a vessel was not more than ten or twelve hours at sea, he pointed out that the Bombay steam ferry-boats that ply across the harbour were under no restriction as to the number of passengers they might carry. No need, however, for any such restriction had arisen. The boats are large, and during the fair season they were rarely crowded, and during the stormy weather they were never nearly full. Speaking of accommodation, witness looked upon it as an element of comfort and health and that the height of the 'tween deck should be considered in the case of third-class native passengers. The maximum height at present given was seven and a half feet and the average seven. In measuring space for passengers when a vessel was being classed for certificate "A" alley-ways less than about 3½ feet, forecastle, and accommodation for officers and crew were left unmeasured. For short voyages the whole space of a hatch was deducted, and in long voyages if the hatch was over 120 superficial square feet half was allowed, if not over 120 feet, the whole was deducted. The spaces occupied by all fixtures were deducted, and questions regarding moveable encumbrances were asked. If they were to remain the space was deducted. No space was deducted so as to admit of the officers and crew moving fore and aft the vessel with facility and getting with ease to the boats and boats' gear, but the present arrangement, however, seemed suitable. If alley-ways were to be used by officers and crew as means of communication a minimum breadth of 3½ feet seemed suitable. It was not desirable that the space in alley-ways should be measured for passengers. In vessels of the Kistna class the space set apart in the vicinity of the bridge might be measured for passengers when the boats were carried on davits. He would allow that both during fair and foul weather. With regard to the suitability of the Native Passenger Ships' Act regarding the accommodation to be provided for native passengers on long and short voyages, so far as he could judge, the provisions were efficient. A proper system would be to insist on baggage not required on voyage being put in the hold. The objections to that course were that the packages were seldom either addressed or properly fastened. Under those circumstances the only course seemed to be to add to the space, from 9 to 12 feet. The serious objection to that proposal was that there would be an increased demand for space. That implied enhanced fares, which to most travellers of the pilgrim class would be a much greater evil than the present discomfort. Especially in short voyages he was inclined to think that the greatest care was required to discourage proposals which would lead to a rise in fares. Natives on short trips required much less space than Europeans. They were smaller, could keep quieter, and were more accustomed to be crowded. Nearly twice as many native passengers as Europeans could be accommodated in a given space. His feeling in the matter of space was that if any attempt was made to enforce abundant space rules, the attempt would cause serious injury to the native passengers. Such travellers were in the bulk of cases—perhaps eighty per cent.—of the labouring class. To them cheap fares were a necessity. They were accustomed to live in crowded houses, and if they were consulted they would prefer to be crowded rather than to pay higher fares. In that he believed they would be right. It was not necessary to provide permanent shelter for passengers either 'tween decks or in cabins or the upper deck except in the foul season. Referring to separate accommodation for female passengers, Hindus stayed close to their male relatives. Mahomedans, at least of the better class, might prefer to have separate accommodation for female passengers. Examined on the hurricane deck vessel question, witness said that Shepherd's steamers of the later pattern had two upper decks for passengers. The Kistna, the Kharagola, the Aska, and the Kapurthala of the British India Company, all claimed to have and were registered at Lloyd's as having a deck and shelter deck equivalent to two upper decks. When the original (1876) Native Passenger Ships' Act was passed there were, he believed, no vessels with two upper decks, and there was nothing to show that that change in construction was brought to the notice of the Legislature, and the Act did not contemplate the existence of vessels with more than one upper deck. During inclement weather he was of opinion that the passengers were sufficiently protected by canvas awnings. It would be of great advantage if the baggage kept by passengers with them on the deck was limited to their bedding and other articles required on the voyage. He did not consider that the natives who formed the bulk of those who travel did not require better accommodation for their health than native troops. It appeared to him that if in practice every passenger enjoyed as much space as the rules contemplated, no change need be required. It was doubtful whether, in practice, passengers got the space to which they were entitled on long voyages. As regards short voyages, the existing practice was to consider the whole space available to all the passengers and to calculate the number of pass

concerned, there seems no objection to that concession. At the same time the concession gave opening to an abuse, which it was difficult to check. It seemed to me advisable that that special concession should cease. As regarded the pilgrim traffic, it seemed advisable to fix a minimum tonnage for vessels carrying pilgrims from Bombay during the south-west monsoons. He would suggest 500 tons gross register as a suitable minimum. He was further inclined to hold that no undecked country boat should be allowed to carry more than 30 passengers. The legal opinion of the legal officers of Government is that under the rules the space available for an undecked craft must be calculated on the area of the skin of the vessel, that is, of the sides of bottom or hold of the boat. It followed that under the rules an undecked vessel could carry more passengers than a decked vessel of the same tonnage. To prevent that practical abuse he would recommend that no undecked country craft should be allowed to carry more than thirty passengers.

In reply to the President, witness further stated that he was not aware of any complaints on the records against Shepherd's steamers. He knew of no inconvenience or accident caused by the carrying of gunpowder and did not see that any necessity for change existed with regard to that question. He was not aware that Shepherd's steamers were not even allowed to carry cocoanuts, much less explosives.

Captain Maurice Bean, I. M., Acting Port Officer, in reply to the printed questions drawn up for the purposes of the Commission, said that the effect of passing a rule that the number of passengers to be carried should not exceed the number denoting the gross tonnage of the vessel, would be that it would stop the passenger traffic in steamers entirely between the small ports on this coast, as the Bombay Steam Navigation Company would have to increase the rates so much that passengers would not be able to afford to pay, and they would fall back on the old system of going by pattimars; which was much more dangerous to life than the present arrangement. There were sailing out of this port a number of vessels which had been built specially of light draft for the passenger trade on this coast, and in those vessels every advantage has been taken by adding an awning deck fore and aft to extend the deck space for passengers without increasing the tonnage of the vessels. This awning deck over so small and lightly constructed a hull in his opinion, renders the vessels unfit to contend with any bad weather such as a cyclone. From what little he had seen of the passenger traffic on the coasts of the United Kingdom, those vessels would not be allowed to run with passengers outside of the smooth-water limits, excepting for daylight trips only. He put in a statement containing some particulars of vessels carrying passengers from this port, the number of passengers allowed having been ascertained from the Superintendent, Preventive Service, who controlled the traffic. The first five vessels carried cargo and passengers; and for a short voyage in the fair season they carried from less than one adult to 1·8 per ton gross. The next seven vessels—Zuari, Godaveri, &c.,—were those which he considers unseaworthy on account of their awning deck. He knew they had run for years without accident, but they had to thank the fair weather generally prevailing on this coast for that; and the loss of the Vaiturna in what was only a very mild cyclone, tended to support his argument. In the statement seven vessels were allowed to carry from four to 4·5 adults per ton gross for a short voyage in fair weather, and from five to 6·6 per ton to or from Revadanda. The majority of the British India Steam Navigation Company steamers carried less than one adult per ton, and the Busheer and Kistna 1·1; and he did not think that 1·1 could be considered excessive when the class of passengers and the weather was compared with the same in the United Kingdom, but it was advisable to fix upon a number in proportion to the gross tonnage to check the further extension of awning decks. For ordering sea-going vessels, 1·1 adult per grosst on should be the extreme limit. The present rules remained as they were. In the seven coasting vessels referred to above, no cargo was carried, the entire vessel, excepting engine and crew spaces, being given up to passengers, and from the nature of the trade, which demands small vessels of light draft, they required special treatment, or the old system of travelling in pattimars would be resorted to. The proper way to deal with them was, in his opinion, to restrict the amount of awning deck to a safe limit in proportion to the size of the hull, say one-third to half of the length of the vessel. That would considerably reduce the number of passengers, as the awning deck had more superficial feet than the main deck available for passengers, and probably three times as many as below the main deck. The great top weight of the deck and the larger number of passengers on it was what made the vessel unseaworthy in his view, and the only way to remedy that was to decrease the size of the awning deck. We would suggest that the coasting passenger vessels of the class referred to should only be allowed to carry 3 adults for 1 ton gross, and that that number should be fixed as the maximum for the vessels in that trade, the limits of which should be between Karwar and the Gulf of Cambay; that a maximum of 2 adults per gross ton should be allowed between Cutch Mandvi and Bombay; that beyond the limits of Cutch Mandvi and Karwar 1·1 should be the maximum per ton gross, other rules remaining as they were. He would also allow vessels plying in the harbour (ferries) to carry 3·5 adults per ton gross, but not beyond the harbour limit. That would not so far reduce the number of passengers as to necessitate any material increase in the fare, which was a most important point in that case; otherwise he would not recommend those vessels being allowed to carry more than 2 adults per ton gross. He intended to refer to the fair season only. The number allowed in the foul weather should not exceed 1 adult per ton gross for all classes of vessels.

In reply to interrogations made by members of the Commission, and Mr. Shepherd, Capt. Bean stated he was not aware that the steamers he had mentioned had been built to Board of Trade requirements, and could not say they were not so constructed. The vessels were lightly constructed, inasmuch as the frame and water-ways were not as strong as they should be. He had no practical knowledge of ship-building, and could not say whether the Vaiturna would have been classed at Lloyd's, considering the measurement of scantling. He could not say in what respect the tracing was too light or incorrect. He still maintained that such vessels would not be allowed to run with passengers outside of the smooth water limit, except for daylight trips. The effect of an awning deck was to make the vessels topheavy when there was any sea. He knew that those steamers were tested by the Government last year and returned satisfactory, but he did not know under what conditions the test was made.

The President: Has not your department year after year declared that the hulls and machinery of the Shepherd vessels are sufficient for the service they are intended for, and in good condition, and are you not still granting certificates to that effect, notwithstanding your present declaration that they are unseaworthy?—That is the surveyor's business. I could not alter a practice that has continued for years, on my own responsibility. I consider the certificates incomplete and liable to mislead the surveyors, as they do not know how many passengers may be put on board.

The President: Have you ever made any representation to Government or to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. to the effect that you consider the vessels unseaworthy?—No question of the kind has arisen during the time I have acted as Port Officer or assistant, but it has always been my opinion that they are unseaworthy.

The President: What weight in your opinion, placed upon the upper deck of the Zuari, would effect her stability?—The weight of a deck-load of passengers.

The President: Do you consider the Kaveri and Pouani seaworthy and stable?—I have not examined those vessels, but should think they are.

Further examined, Capt. Bean believed that the labouring class would sooner pay a little more than travel in pattimars. He objected to gunpowder being carried on passengers vessels without properly constructed magazines.

The members of the Commission will attend at 6-30 this morning at the Mody Bander, to witness the departure of the passenger steamer for Jayghad and Ulwar; and at 7-45 at Prince's Dock, to see the departure of the ferry steamer for Kattiawar. The Commission will resume its sitting at noon.

THE Archbishops of York in the past hundred years have been long-lived. Archbishop Markham, translated from Chester in 1776, held the see till 1807 and was succeeded by Archbishop Vernon Harcourt, grandfather of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who ruled over the Northern Province, for forty years. Archbishop Musgrave, translated from Hereford, a very weak prelate, held the Northern Primacy for thirteen years, and Archbishop Longley was at York three years, *en route* from Durham to Canterbury, his gentle rule having been followed by nearly thirty years' firm administration of the province by the Archbishop on whom the grave has closed.

ASSUMING the entries in Mr. Jameson's diaries to be accurate, observes *the Pall Mall Gazette*, we must credit Mr. Stanley with a strength of vocabulary which would not disgrace any bargee in the country. What would happen, we wonder, if Mr. Stanley were by mischance to put on his "African tongue" when he spoke at Exeter Hall (let us say) or to the Young Men's Christian Association?

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang contributes the following weighty minute on the religious aspects of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill to yesterday's *Indu Prakash*:—

Sir R. C. Mitter in his speech in Council on "the age of consent" Bill, has *inter alia* trotted out the "religious" argument in support of his objections to that Bill. Let us examine this argument. He begins by saying that orthodox Hindus in Bengal are guided by the interpretations of the Shastras given in Raghunandana's works. Conceding the general correctness of this statement, which doubtless one can accept quite safely on such high authority as that of a veteran ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, it does not require even the *Indian Mirror's* comment on that statement, for a non-Bengali Hindu to come to the conclusion, that it can only be generally, not universally, correct—that is to say, that Raghunandana's book is like our Dharma Sindhu or Nirnaya Sindhu referred to by Pandits when any question is put to them, and generally followed. It justly results from this circumstance, no doubt, that the Courts, whose function, according to the old saying, is *jus dicere non jus dare* must, as a general rule, accept Raghunandana's opinion, unless it can be shown to have been discarded in practice by the community. But why are "legislators," in Sir R. C. Mitter's language, not to "concern themselves" with an inquiry into the correctness of Raghunandana's explanations? It is the legislator's high function to make the laws—a function, which has been exercised for Bombay alone, for instance, in the Hindu Heirs' Relief Act, for "Bengal proper," and other parts of the empire in the Hindu Wills Act, and for the whole Empire in the famous Acts of 1850 and 1856. If the legislature considers that Raghunandana's views are not suitable to the present conditions, Sir R. C. Mitter shows no grounds for holding that the legislature has no power to act upon its own convictions in spite of Raghunandana's views. Perhaps, however, all that is meant is, that the legislature, whether it decides to change the law or not, must in order to ascertain what is the existing and accepted law, treat Raghunandana as a finally conclusive authority, without inquiring too narrowly to see whether his conclusions, if they embody the existing accepted law, have themselves been correctly reasoned out. This would be a much more tenable position than the other, although if, in fact, the usage of the community has departed from Raghunandana's views, there is no more reason for accepting him as a final authority, to that extent, than there is to accept as such either the original Smritis or comments on, or even the "nebulosities of the Vedas" themselves. There is, however, a certain want of precision about Sir R. C. Mitter's language on this point which is worthy of note.

Passing next to the more important practical question, what *is* Raghunandana's view about consummation of marriage,—we may again accept Sir R. C. Mitter's statement on this point, especially as we have not been able to procure a copy of the *Sanskaratattva* here, and further as it appears to be identical with the view expressed in the Dharma Sindhu. The general rule of the modern Hindu authorities, doubtless, does seem to be, in Sir Romesh Chunder's language, that "the proper period of consummation of the marriage is when. . . . . a certain well-known physical condition occurs." The words I have omitted in this quotation, which seem to suggest that the consummation should take place when the wife attains a certain age, instead of when the "physical condition occurs," appear to me, judging by the books current in Western India, to be inaccurate. And it should be added, too, that the case of "consummation" is only one particular case falling under the general rule which applies to the husband and wife at *each* appearance of "the physical condition" referred to. Sir Romesh, after stating this rule, goes on to say that "the husband would commit a sin if he does not then consummate" the marriage—that is to say upon the "occurrence of the physical condition" indicated. Now here the first thing to observe is that, according to the Dharma Sindhu the sin does not attach to every one in all cases. There are exceptions laid down—in a text, elsewhere attributed to Vyasa—in the case of the husband being, for instance, in prison, or away on travel, or suffering from disease; also if the wife should be barren, or vicious, or should have many sons, or always give birth to daughters, &c., &c. Besides these special exceptions, or, perhaps, as a generic exception covering all these and many others, the Dharma Sindhu also recognises a large general exception viz., that there is no sin in the husband not meeting his wife, except in the case where even when he feels the the desire within him, abstains *through malice, &c., towards the wife*. The Dharma Sindhu further relies on a passage in the Bhagvata (which is to be found in Skandha XI, Verse 11), in which it is distinctly stated that the meeting of husband and wife, eating meat, and drinking liquor, are not matters for scriptural *command*, for men resort to them without any command, but they are matters for *regulation* by scripture, and *restriction* to special times and occasions. The Shrimad Bhagavata is not a special Western India authority, and if we bring the principle there laid down to bear on the interpretation of the rule before us—a proceeding entirely in accordance with Hindu Shastrical methods of interpretation—it results, that the rule will appear to be not a direction that the husband and wife shall meet at particular times, but a prohibition, that they shall not meet at any other times—a result which, in the particular case before us, certainly has the merit of reconciling the Shastras with medical precept and common sense. From all this, which I venture to assume cannot have been unacceptable, even to Raghunandana, though he may, perhaps, not have expressly dealt with it, it seems to me to follow, first, that the rule referred to by Sir R. C. Mitter is not in the proper sense a command at all; secondly, that it certainly is not a universally applicable command; thirdly, that it is inapplicable when conduct not in conformity with it is not dictated by any improper feeling towards the wife; and, lastly, that the rule, such as it is, is one which imposes a duty on the husband towards the wife, and does not create that "marital right," of which we have heard so much throughout this discussion. If, then, the legislature should now say "let this duty which is imposed on the husband for the benefit of the wife be abrogated as its performance is found to be the reverse of beneficial to the wife," what harm can there be in this even from a religious point of view? The abstention of the husband in such a case is not, from that point of view, a sin at all; first, because it is not the result of any improper feeling towards the wife; secondly, because it is on the contrary the result of a real desire for her well-being; and, thirdly, perhaps, one might also add for what it is worth, because it is the result of the command of the sovereign which, by the Hindu scriptures, must be implicitly obeyed.

It may also be useful to refer to the Parasara Smriti which is now being published with Madhava's commentary in the *Bibliotheca Indica* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. That, again, is not a special Western India authority, and it is Parasara's Smriti which lays down the rule around which this controversy mainly rages. Mr. Krishna Kamala Bhattacharya thus translates Parasara's text: "If the husband meets not his wife . . . and she be near at hand, he incurs the awful sin of fœtuscide. There is not the slightest doubt therein." The words "and she be near at hand" are to be noted. Madhava interprets them in a very large and liberal sense. He says those words must be taken as indicative of good health, &c.,—which shows that in Madhava's opinion also there is no sin in the husband and wife not meeting, where the meeting might do harm to the health of either or both, the very ground (only expressed in the mildest possible terms) put forward in support of the Government of India's Bill by Sir Andrew Scoble. Upon the whole, therefore, we venture to think, that the above discussion shows that the rule relied upon is not in truth a mandatory provision at all, and that upon the principles of the very system of which it forms part, there cannot be any harm in the legislation proposed by the Government. And it may be further added, without, of course, pressing the point too far, that, according to Manu (VII., 203,) a sovereign who conquers a country is directed to "make authoritative the *lawful* (customs) of the (inhabitants) just as they are stated (to be)," a direction which is not easily to be a reconciled with Sir R. C. Mitter's dictum that a British Legislature must not "concern itself" with the correctness of Raghunandana's opinions.

A further point of importance to be noted relates to what may be called the sanction of the rule we are here concerned with. In the text of Parasara already cited the man who violates the rule is said to commit "the awful sin of fœtuscide." The veriest reactionary, on the one hand, and the most unquestioning believer in the perfection of the Shastras on the other, must admit that *this* particular *form* of sin is a mere "legal fiction." There is, in fact, of course no fœtus to be killed and therefore none can be killed. And now let us see what are the modes in which this "legal fiction" of a sin can be purged. For, as is well known, while the Hindu system on the one hand lays down a large number of rules, to the violation of each of which a certain sin attaches, it provides, on the other hand, an elaborate series of penances and expiations by which the respective sins incurred can be entirely washed away. It is obvious, therefore, that if we look merely at the rule itself, and the description of the sin which is stated to attach to its violation, we get but an imperfect idea of the whole doctrine of the Hindu system touching the matter to which the rule relates. Let us then examine what is stated in the books about the penance to be performed in the case dealt within Parasara's text above quoted. The commentary Madhava on that text furnishes some information on the point. Madhava quotes Brihaspati and Baudhayana, the first as laying down a penance of half a *krichchhra*, and the last a penance of a hundred *pranayamas*, to be performed by a husband who does not meet his wife in due season. As to the hundred *pranayamas*, that is not an operation of much time or difficulty. The grasping of the nostrils by three of the fingers, even though it has to be repeated a hundred times, and even though it may have to be accompanied by the recitation of mantras or prayers, is obviously a very light penance. *Krichchhra* in the original bookish sense, is a somewhat more troublesome process, involving fasting and so forth for a certain period, though even in the Smriti of Parasara (chap. XII., st. 62) it is said to consist in reciting the *Gayatri* verse ten thousand times optionally with other more or less tedious operations. Half a *Krichchhra*, which is the penance laid down for the "sin," we are now considering, necessarily represents the tedium and trouble reduced fifty per cent. But let us now look at the Prayaschittendusekhara—a special authority on the subject of penances. We read there that "for the omission to meet a wife in the season (the penance is) half a *krichchhra*. If (the omission is) involuntary, (the penance is) a hundred *pranayamas*. This, however, only in the case of one who is at hand, and not suffering from disease, and on other than *parva* days." It will be noticed that the various points here stated are nearly all indicated in Madhava's commentary as already quoted. And as regards the half *krichchhra*, it is worthy of remark, that the work now under citation says that it is "equivalent to one and a half *karshapanas* according to the Gaudas"—the Gaudas being the Bengalees, the followers of Raghunandana to whom Sir R. C. Mitter refers. What, then, is the result of all the above discussion? Why, even this, that although the "sin" is described as "the awful sin of fœtuscide"—the penance for it is stated to be so many *pranayamas*, or so many recitations of the *Gayatri* verse, or, and this, according to the opinion of the school of Raghunandana, the expenditure of so much money. It is pretty notorious that, in Western India, and presumably in Bengal and other provinces also, the money substitute for *krichchhras* and other penances is largely, almost universally, in use. So that on the principle underlying Sir R. C. Mitter's contention, we come to this practical result, that the "sin" referred to can in practice be washed away by the expenditure of a few annas. According to the well-established tariff in Western India, half a *krichchhra* means just two annas and no more. And so the dangerous-looking dilemma, which Sir R. C. Mitter stated in Council, would present itself before the "orthodox Hindu husband" if the Age of Consent Bill was passed, gets entirely denuded of the practical aspect of all its dangerous elements. The alternative is no longer between the violation of British law and Shastra law,—between trouble in this world and trouble in the next. An "orthodox Hindu husband" can with perfect ease obey British law and the injunctions of his Shastras at the same, time if he will only consent to spend a few annas! Or he may even avoid the pecuniary expenditure, if he will only perform a hundred *pranayamas* or recite the *Gayatri* five thousand times—both operations, to which, as an "orthodox Hindu husband," he can, of course, offer no reasonable objection.

It is obvious that if reliance is to be placed on the Hindu system, we must in fairness take the system as a whole. Even if the precept about the meeting of the husband and wife is to be treated as in the true sense a command,—which, in addition to the previous arguments, the lightness of the penance as now shown proves it ought not to be—then we must also accept the doctrine, that under the Hindu system itself provision is made whereby any "sin" that may accrue from the breach of such command shall be as if it never had any existence at all. The truth, however, is that in Western India, at all events, the actual practice of the people is not based on the notion that there is any command in the matter. Those who are familiar with the Books of Law and Ceremonial no doubt know some of the texts we have been discussing. But actual practice has forgotten or outgrown the texts, and when the Garbhadhana ceremony is delayed, as it sometimes is, no one raises any question about it. It is to be presumed that what has occurred here, has occurred in the other provinces also; and indeed, Sir R. C. Mitter's remarks on the non-observance of the Garbhadhana ceremony in the families, of "educated persons" seems certainly to indicate as much as regards Bengal. And a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* points out that Kulin Brahmans, who are the heads of Hindu society in Bengal, "generally permit their daughters to marry *after puberty*"—thus carrying the case on this point a good deal further than Sir R. C. Mitter apparently would fain allow. Of course, under the influence of reactionaries and misguided patriots, the din of controversy may *now* carry an imperfect and misleading notion of the true significance of the Shastras into quarters where hitherto actual practice was governed not by the Shastras, but by tradition. But that is manifestly not what the British Government has to take into account in any sort of way whatever—even according to the opinion of Sir R. C. Mitter himself.

Looking, then, at this question as a whole, we must come to the conclusion that it is quite possible for an "orthodox Hindu husband" to obey British law when the proposed Bill forms part of it, without in any way disregarding the true effect of the "injunctions of the Shastras." And when this is not only possible, but possible without any real difficulty or trouble worth the name and in strict conformity with the rules of the Shastras, it seems to us to be altogether impossible to accept Sir R. C. Mitter's contention about the Bill involving any interference with the religion of the people. For our own part, however, we are bound to add that we hold with the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar. If in such a case, where the claims of humanity are implicated, the British Government is to hold its hand, and put forward a plea of *non possumus*, it will write itself down as unworthy of its best traditions, and will lay down a principle of action that if logically carried out, will destroy the possibility of any solid good resulting from its presence in India.

JUSTIFIABLE STREET OBSTRUCTION.

OWING to some friction between mourners and the police relative to the placing of chairs and seats on the roadsides, the following correspondence has passed between the residents of Abdool Rehman-street and the Municipal Commissioner.

"We, the undersigned residents of Abdool Rehman Street, beg to submit the following few lines for the favourable consideration of the Corporation. On occasions of death it is customary among us for all relations, friends and acquaintances of the deceased to assemble for the Oothamna ceremony, at the residence of the deceased. It is, therefore, necessary and most common to place for a short time benches in the street near the residence of the deceased, but the police have of late taken objection to our doing so. It is impossible to know positively when the sad occurrence will take place, nor is it possible that one could have the heart to go and arrange for a license on such an occasion. We understand that permission to place benches in the same street on such occasions is already given without any hindrance to members of the Parsee and Mahomedan communities, while the liberty to place the same is not allowed to us for reasons unknown to us. Under the above circumstances we beg to request that the Corporation will kindly see their way to grant us the same indulgence in this matter as is enjoyed by other communities."

The petitioners received the following reply, dated 20th January, from the Municipal Commissioner:—

"In answer to your letter of 30th September last to the address of the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, I have the honour to say that on enquiry I find that the Police have distinct orders from the Commissioner of Police not to interfere with any one who occupies a part of the road for the observance of religious rites to be performed during the three days following that on which a person dies. At the same time it must be understood that there must, in the interest of public convenience, be some limit to the occupation by benches and temporary structures of narrow streets through which a heavy traffic passes. No distinction whatever is or ever has been made in favour of any one or more religious communities. All are treated alike."

MR. MINER, the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, has been trying to secure the services of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry for 200 nights. They are asked to bring a company, and to appear in Irving's repertory and two new plays. The offer made by Mr. Miner was 200,000 dols. and a guarantee against all expenses. Mr. Irving cabled the following reply: "Impossible." Mr. Miner has just mailed another offer, which he hopes will be successful.

EVERY day in the year use SAPOLIO. For "every day has its dirt." Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

REVENUE AND FOREST OFFICERS.

THE following Government Resolution regarding the relations between Revenue and Forest officers was issued on Monday:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it necessary in disposing of the reports quoted at the commencement of the preamable, and with special reference to circumstances that have recently been brought to his notice, to re-affirm the views of Government as to the relations that should exist between Revenue and Forest Officers, and at the same time to make clear his intentions as to the treatment of privileges accorded to villagers in Forest.

2. The guiding principle that forest administration is a branch of the general administration, and that responsibility for a wise and efficient management of forest rests as much with the Collectors and their Assistants as with the officers of the Forest Department, has been laid down in Government Resolution No. 2448 8th April 1890. While, on the one hand, the creation of a separate and special trained department has made it unnecessary and undesirable that Revenue Officers should interfere with the professional work of Forest Officers, it is essential, on the other hand, that the position and authority of the Collector, as the officer responsible for the executive management and well-being of his district and the head of the Forest Department therein, should be upheld and effectively safeguarded. This principle is of general application; but its observance is specially important in districts such as Thana, where large tracts, formerly recognized as open to the villagers for communal purposes, have been included in forests, and where, as observed by the Forest Commission, former customs and conditions of agriculture give the cultivators strong claims to liberal treatment in all arrangements for the distribution of forest produce, and where, owing to the system of forest demarcation which circumstances have made it necessary to adopt, local as well as imperial wants have generally to be met from the same areas. In its management of forests the ease and contentment of the people is an object of greater solicitude to Government than the realization of revenue, and while no relaxation of precautions necessary for the conservation and reproduction of the timber and firewood supplies can be permitted and the Forest Officers must be vigorously supported in resisting unauthorised encroachments, Government have no desire to increase their forest revenue by the curtailment of conceded privileges or of local supply, or by the levy of excessive charges for grass and other minor forest produce. The benefit of any revenue so obtained would be altogether insufficient to countervail the hardships and irritation that would be caused where the rayats unduly pressed in the matter of obtaining rab and firewood, grazing for their cattle, or grass for thatching and other household purposes. In this connexion, the attention of all officers is called to the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 7467 of 15th September 1885 and No. 7022 of 14th October 1886.

3. The rules of 1870, quoted in the preamble, which are still in force, recognise this principle, in declaring the District Forest Officer to be subordinate to the Collector, subject to certain specified limitations. The Forest Commission suggested an amendment to Rule 4, giving authority to the Collector to issue orders direct to the Divisional Forest Officer, whenever he considers anything in the action of the Forest Department to be against the spirit of Government orders, or to call for immediate interference. Government disclaim crediting the officers of that Department as a body with any indisposition to obey orders, but it is essential that in every district the Collector should, under the general control of the Commissioner, have the power to interfere whenever action is taken, or proposed to be taken, by the Forest Department in the interests of conservancy may appear to conflict with local requirements or forest privileges granted by the Government. The first sentence of Rule 4 is therefore altered as fowllows:—

"The Collector has the power to issue orders to Divisional Forest Officers and their subordinates direct, in all matters connected with the supply of local wants and the exercise of communal rights and privileges, but not as regards purely professional matters of forest management."

4. It is necessary also to supplement these rules by further directions as regards the issue of orders affecting local supply and privileges conceded by Government to the local population and the channel through which such orders should be communicated to those concerned. Under the procedure laid down in the rules all orders of a professional character must emanate from the Conservator, but must reach the Divisional Forest Officer through the Collector. In the same way all correspondence between the Divisional Forest Officer and the Conservator must pass through the Collector. The rules however are silent as to the issue of circulars and orders affecting privileges in forests. Hitherto the recognised practice has been that such orders shall not be issued by the Conservator or the Divisional Forest Officer without first consulting the Collector. On a reference from the Commissioner, N. D., Government has recently directed (Government Resolution No. 8659 of 5th December 1890) that this practice shall be continued in all Divisions of the Northern Circle pending further orders.

5. The Governor in Council has now fully considered the subject and is of opinion that the procedure above described affords an insufficient guarantee for the due supply of local wants and for the unrestricted enjoyment by the people of the various privileges in forests, which have been, or may hereafter be, conceded to them. Government are sensible of the zeal by which the Conservators and Forest Officers generally are actuated, and of the good work which is being done by them. Unless however the Revenue Officers keep a watchful eye over all forest operations affecting local supply and local privileges, there is evident danger of the intentions of Government being frustrated and misconstrued through excess of zeal for conservancy on the part of forest officials. Disregard of the rule which requires all orders regarding privileges to be sent through the Collectors has on more than one occasion caused hardship and inconvenience to forest villagers, which might doubtless have been avoided had the collector been given the opportunity of objecting, which the rule itself provides. It is to the Collectors and Commissioners that Government must look to exercise the check which is required and to enable them to do so more effectually than at present, it is necessary to direct that in future all orders affecting local supply and privileges in forests shall be issued *exclusively* by the Collectors, and shall be communicated to the people interested through the ordinary revenue channels. All orders regarding closure of forest compartments, whether for planting or reboisement, or for punitive purposes except closure of coupes recently felled in regular rotation in accordance with duly sanctioned working plans, must be held to fall within this category. It must be understood that the position of Divisional Forest Officers is, in all but purely technical matters, that of Assistants to the Collectors for forest purposes, and that their subordination to the Collectors in no less than that of District Superintendents of Police to District Magistrates. It will of course be open to the Forest Officers to move the Collectors to issue such orders as occasion may demand, but the orders when issued must be the Collector's own orders and must be communicated as much to the people concerned through the Mamlatdars and village officers. Should a Collector refuse to issue any order which may be considered necessary by the Forest Department, the question may be referred by the Conservator to the Commissioner; but in no case should Conservators or Divisional Forest Officers hereafter themselves issue any orders of the nature referred to. The following rule is accordingly added to those in force;—

Rule 2 (*a*). All orders in any way affecting local supply or privileges in forests shall in future be issued exclusively by the Collector, through the ordinary revenue channels, to the village officers and the people concerned. Forest Officers may not issue to their subordinates orders affecting these matters, without the prior approval of the Collector.

6. Government in their Resolution No. 2448 of 8th April 1890 expressed their opinion that the forest branch should be placed in closer connection with the ordinary administration than is the case at present, and the Commissioners were asked to give careful consideration to the matter and, after consulting the Conservators and other officers, to advise as to the manner in which the desired object could best be attained. In paragraph 7 of the same Resolution Government indicated certain measures which it might probably be found expedient to adopt to secure the end in view. The replies called for have been received and Government are now in a position to pass definite orders on the subject.

7. As suggested by the Commissioners, C. D. and N. D., the Collector should be regularly informed before the commencement of each season of the principal forest operations to be carried out in this district. The Collector should communicate to his Assistants such information on this subject as may concern their respective charges. The responsibility for carrying out the sanctioned forest operations will of course rest with the Forest Department, and the Revenue Officers must be careful not to interfere in the technical work of that department. The Collectors will have a voice in the preparation of working plans in regard to proposed closures of forest areas against grazing and other privileges and it will be their duty to see that due provision is made for local wants both in the original proposals and in the subsequent carrying out of the sanctioned operations. It is important, as Mr. James has urged, that Revenue Officers of all grades should know where cuttings are going on and what areas need special protection, that they may be able to give exact information from time to time to the people concerned as to where supplies are obtainable, and where they may, and where they may not, graze their cattle.

8. Revenue Officers should at the same time give every possible assistance to the Divisional Forest Officers by giving information of all cases of forest fires or offences committed in forests, and of any neglect of duty on the part of forest subordinates which may come under their notice, and by impressing on their subordinates a sense of their duty to protect the Government forests against theft or injury. Government concur with the Commissioner, C. D., in considering that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on village officers whenever damage has resulted to Government forests through culpable negligence on the part of these officers.

9. The Collectors should similarly be kept informed, and should in turn inform their Assistants, of all changes in the personnel of the higher forest subordinates, and both the Collector and his Assistants should from time to time inspect the offices and accounts of the ranges within their charge, taking care that the Range Officers are not withdrawn from important outdoor duties to attend their inspections.

10. As regards the system of correspondence with and conveyance of orders to subordinate Forest establishments or to the ordinary Revenue Officials from the Divisional Forest Officers, Government approve of the proposals made by the Commissioner, C. D. In accordance with these proposals, orders from Divisional Forest Officers to Range Forest Officers should as at present be sent direct, while letters from Divisional Forest Officers to Mamlatdars should as a rule be sent through the Assistant Collectors and orders from forest to village officers should go through the Mamlatdars concerned, except in urgent cases, but it is to be an invariable rule in such cases that copies of the orders should be sent to the Mamlatdars simultaneously with their issue to the village officers.

11. Government in their Resolution No. 4832 of 6th July 1889, paragraph 10, desired the Committee appointed under that Resolution to draft simple rules with a view to bring the work of the lower forest establishment under the cognisance of the District Officers. The rules contained in Appendix IV of the Committee's report No. 476 of 14th February 1890 and quoted in the preamble, are approved and should be generally adopted. They do not of course relate to Collectors, who will exercise their own discretion in such matters.

12. In view of the opinions expressed by the majority of the officers consulted, Government consider it unadvisable to adopt the suggestion that the office staff of the Divisional Forest Officer should be placed on the list of the Collector's establishment. The Collector, should, however, have some control over the distribution of the subordinate forest establishment employed in his district, and should have a voice in all superior appointments on that establishment. The Commissioners should report their opinions and proposals on these points after consulting the Conservators. Government think it unnecessary that the accounts of Divisional Forest Officers should be inspected by the Collectors. The suggestion that Divisional Forest Officers might, if they desired, be relieved by the Collector of any duty, such as inquiry into misconduct of subordinates, which might seriously interfere with their more specific professional duty at any particular time, and which could be as well conducted by an Assistant Collector or an experienced Mamlatdar, need not be further considered, that being a matter of detail to be settled by local officers. At the same time it should be distinctly understood that the Collector and Magistrate has the same power at all times to order an investigation into alleged misconduct on the part of Forest officials, as he has in the case of Police and Revenue establishment, and he can entrust the enquiry to any district officer whom he may select.

13. Other papers before Government disclose the necessity for supplementing the previous orders in connection with working plans. The Forest Commission recommended (Chapter IV, paragraph 80) that all working plans should, before final sanction, be submitted to the Collector of the District concerned for careful scrutiny, and Government consider it essential that the Collectors should have full opportunity of judging of the effects of the proposed closures of forests, and of suggesting such modifications in the plans as are imperatively necessary to meet the reasonable wants of the people. Government also consider it very important that in the Konkan the compartments of a forest block should be felled in regular rotation as they fall due. The system of selling compartments by contract is progressing satisfactorily. It appears, nevertheless, from the correspondence quoted in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 8674 of the 6th December 1890, that a considerable number of the compartments which ought to be felled in any particular year in Thana remains, for some reason or other, unsold. As the sufficiency or otherwise of provision for the *rab* supply of the forest villages of that district depends on the regular periodical cutting of each compartment of a forest block in its turn, it is obvious that if compartments remain unsold and unfelled, hardship and inconvenience must result to the villagers whose wants in this respect these fellings are expected to supply. The contentment of the villagers and the efficiency of the system of working plans alike depend on the felling of compartments in regular rotation. Except under very exceptional circumstances no deviation from the regular plan should be permitted and no compartments which ought to be felled in any particular year should be left unfelled. If the Forest Department is unable to sell profitably to contractors all the compartments that fall due for felling, and if departmental felling is for any reason impracticable, it will be necessary to permit the villagers to enter the unsold compartments and to lop for themselves the material to which they would have been entitled, had such compartments been felled in ordinary course, or to meet the villagers' requirements in such other manner as the Conservator may be able to devise and the Collector and Commissioner may consider sufficient.

14. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council, deems it necessary to remind Commissioners that they are responsible for the entire executive administration of their Divisions, and he expects that they will take care that these orders of Government are fully carried out in spirit as well as in letter. It is the duty of Commissioners in administering the Forest affairs of their several Divisions to issue orders and instructions to Collectors and Conservators, to interpret the orders of Government whenever doubt may arise in applying them, to settle matters of interdepartmental difference, and to promote harmonious working between the Revenue and Forest Officers. The Conservators should report to the Divisional Commissioners, excepting on matters relating to departmental finance and leave and transfer of establishment, regarding which they may report direct to Government. Whenever reference is made to Government by Commissioners, the views of the officers of both departments should be set forth and discussed in the Commissioners' report.

15. In Sind the Commissioner will be the controlling officer in all matters, other than financial, of forest administration.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE long-pending dispute between the Porte and the Greek Patriarch has been settled by the direct intervention of the Sultan, and the churches closed in October last have been reopened.

THE growing tendency to appropriate a disproportionate share of the honours of the Order of the Indian Empire to Government officials, which formed the subject of comment in these columns in connection with the New Year's distribution, writes the *Statesman*, is, we see, attracting public attention in England, and not sooner than it deserves. One of the objects with which the Order was instituted, it is very correctly pointed out, was to enable the Government to recognise the services of meritorious Anglo-Indians or natives who are not in the employment of the State, and against whom the Order of the Star of India is practically closed. The conversion of the Order into a monopoly of the services is, therefore, not only unjust in itself, but a violation of the purpose for which it was created; and it is all the less excusable, that the Government has ample opportunities of rewarding its own servants, in the way of promotion, and in other ways, not available in the case of private individuals. It is often said that there is something paltry and contemptible in the thirst after distinctions of this kind; and there is, no doubt, a sense in which this is true. On the other hand, it seems to us that the state of feeling which attaches no value to such distinctions is the reverse of a healthy one; and, unless people generally are much more cynical than we are prepared to admit, its existence is a severe reflection on the way in which the distinctions are awarded. A Government stands self-condemned when the honours it confers cease to be appreciated; and there is no doubt that this is annually becoming more and more the case with the Companionship of the Indian Empire.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT A KHOJA SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A MEETING was held in the fine and spacious building of Khoja Pirbhai Rahimbhai on Wednesday evening, to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Khoja Mohla Anglo-Vernacular School. Among those present were:—Rao Sahib Dalpatram P. Khakhar, Messrs. Alimahomed Bhimji, Pirbhai Rahimbhai, Meghji Mukhi, Gordhandas Meghji, Maganlal D. Khakhar, Alimamad Fazalbhai, Nasarbhai Jivabhai, Karmali Fazalbhai, Umiashanker J. Raval, Kavi Gopalji Dayalji, Kalliandas Tribhavan, and others.

Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, Educational Inspector, Kutch, was called to the chair. The proceedings commenced with the recitation of poetry by young children to the accompaniment of a harmonium. The melodious voices of the little children were, indeed, very attractive, and were listened to by the audience with the greatest pleasure. Then the head-master of the school, Mr. Umiashanker J. Raval read the following report in Gujerati:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—This ceremony being the first of its kind, it is necessary to give a short account of the establishment and the progress of this school. The school was opened on the 1st of January, 1881, with seven boys by Mr. Deoshanker Dolatram, with the assistance of Sir Tharia Topan, Jairaj Pirbhai, Fazal M. Damane, Fazalbhai Janmahomed, and others. It is ten years since this school

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 6.

9th Lancers—Sec Lieut D G M Campbell to be Lieut, vice J L A J de Laski, deceased.

12th Lancers—Sec Lieut E Crawley to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Capt F C Ricardo to be Maj, vice Lieut-Col and Col R Leeke, retired; Lieut the Hon W D Murray to be Capt, vice F C Ricardo; Sec Lieut A St L Glyn, from the 3rd Batt the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut the Hon W D Murray.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Sec Lieut H St C Wilkins to be Lieut, vice W M Tracey, seconded; Gentleman Cadet H Baillie, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut on augmentation.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Lieut T C Hunt to be Capt, vice J J Somerville, deceased. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—E Tennant, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice T C Hunt; A Mears, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; J G T Bruce, to complete establishment.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Sec Lieut J C D Pinney has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Devonshire Regt.—Sec Lieut E Studdert to be Lieut, on augmentation.

The Suffolk Regt.—Maj J C R Glasgow to be Lieut-Col, vice Col A Tower, deceased; Supernumerary Maj C R Townley to be Maj, vice J C R Glasgow; Lieut C H C Van Straubenzee to be Capt, in succession to Maj A J Watson, appointed to the Staff; Sec Lieut S [illegible] Lloyd to be Lieut, vice C H C Van Straubenzee.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Sec Lieut W A Hill to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut G F Woods is superseded for absence without leave; Supernumerary Lieut H V Bennett to be Lieut, vice G F Woods.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut E E Husey to be Capt, vice H R Cholmondeley, seconded from Oct 6, 1890, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec 9, 1890; Sec Lieut B Leicester to be Lieut, vice E E Husey.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Gent Cadet E M Young, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut G E Rogers, resigned.

The East Lancashire Regt—Lieut L L Pile to be Capt, vice C J Morse, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; Qmstr and Hon Lieut W H Harrison, from the King's (Shropshire Lt In), to be Qmstr, vice Hon Lieut F C Guest, who exchanges.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Sec Lieut L A Kingston to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

The Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut H M Browne to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

The Welsh Regt—Capt V E Russell is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill health.

The Oxfordshire Lt In—Supernumerary Maj W L Cunliffe to be Maj, vice F W S Grant, retired; Lieut W Owen to be Adjt, vice Capt P T Clark, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Lieut C Cullen to be Capt, vice H J Bowman appointed Adjt, 4th Batt the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); Sec Lieut R G Munn to be Lieut, vice C Cullen.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Sec Lieut R R Feilden to be Lieut, vice F A Jacques, seconded.

The King's (Shropshire Lt In.)—Qmstr and Hon Lieut F C Guest, from the East Lancashire Regt, to be Qmstr, vice Hon Lieut W H Harrison, who exchanges.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt and Brevet Maj E W Herbert to be Maj, vice R Chalmer, promoted.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Lieut B C Waterfield has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Lieut H P Moulton-Barrett to be Adjt, vice Capt J G Wolrige-Gordon, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Col R B Lane, from Supernumerary Maj, to be Maj, vice H C Bowles, deceased.

The West India Regt.—Lieut C H C M'Fall has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Gent Cadet J E S Woodman, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut C H C M'Fall.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut A L Caldwell, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt) has been transferred to the Permanent List; Lieut H H R Jack, from the South Staffordshire Regt, has been transferred to the Permanent List.

STAFF.

Col A F Hamilton, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, has been appointed to command a Sec Class District in India, with the local rank of Brig-Gen whilst so employed; Maj G W A Forrest, the Hampshire Regt, to be a Staff Capt for recruiting, vice Maj W Louis, Liverpool Regt, retired. The undermentioned officers to be Aides-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of Lieut-Gen H R H the Duke of Connaught, KGCB, &c., Commanding the Troops in the Southern District:—Capt the Hon N de C Dalrymple, Scots Guards, Capt C R Burn, 1st Dragoons.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Asst Com-Gen of Ord, with the honorary rank of Major, R T Stainforth has been granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

T G Peacocke, gent, to be Vet-Surg (ranking as Lieut), in succession to Vet-Surg, First Class, A C Webb, resigned.

MEMORANDA.

Col A Straghan, CB, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col T Blake Humfrey, from half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Capt M C Perkins, from half-pay, retires on retired pay.

The date of rank of Hon Lieut H Hann, Madras Establishment, is antedated to Feb 17, 1886, the date of his promotion to the grade of Deputy Asst Commissary.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumery List:—Lieut-Gen J Burn, Bengal; Col W Luckhardt, CB, ADC, Bombay; Maj-Gen T E Gordon, CB, CSI, Bengal, to be Lieut-Gen; Col H P Hawkes, CB, Madras, to be Maj-Gen.

INDIAN ARMY.

Maj-Gen C Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut-Gen on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Col F G Rideout, Madras Infantry, to be Maj-Gen.

Col A Fitzgerald, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg J Mackay, 6th (Fifeshire) Volunteer Batt, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Surg, ranking as Captain.

THE Marks case, says the *Sunday Times*, was not only remarkable for the conduct of the jury in returning a verdict that, whatever its merits, was certainly not "according to the evidence." It also revealed to the gaze of an astonished world the spectacle of Sir Charles Russell defeated by his own favourite weapon—overborne by the tenacity and, let us call it, courage of Mr. Gill, the opposing counsel. Those who have a clear recollection of Sir Charles Russell's masterful conduct during the Parnell Commission—when one of the judges pathetically remarked, after a rough lecture by Sir Charles, that the position of bench and counsel seemed to have been reversed—must have noticed with amazement the many tussles between the ex-Attorney-General and Mr. Gill, in which the former got most of the falls.

THE bicycle was long in finding its way to Russia, but it is now rather popular. A few weeks ago a Russian officer rode from Petersburg to Calais on a bicycle, and was lionised in London for a few days. The *Official Messenger* tells of a journey across the Caucasus by an ther officer, and the Russian *Iswalid* announces that Baron Kelleskrauss, an artillery captain in St. Petersburg, intends to journey by Warsaw, Vienna, Paris, Lyons to Africa, to prove a theory that for certain purposes in war the bicycle is more useful than the horse. Bicycles were tried at the Narva Manœuvres, and though those who rode did not make such a fine show as some of the volunteer corps to be seen in England, they managed to do good work. But the Russian roads, though level are often mere tracks which become quagmires during rain.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the whole, sale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORS from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

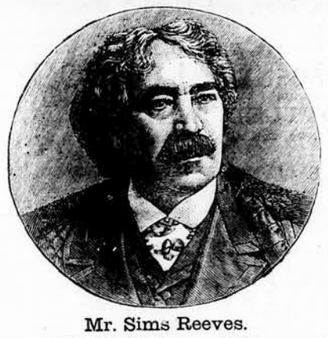
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.

2 New Bond Street London

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from **CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE** and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

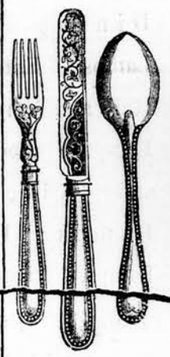
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

HAMILTON & COMPANY

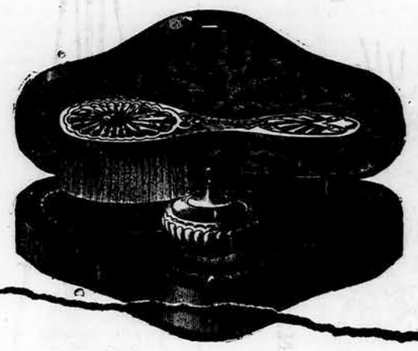
(OF CALCUTTA).

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.



2068 G.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, in case, Rs. 25, 30, 36, 40, 48, 56, and Rs. 60, cash.



2069 G.
BABY'S SILVER-BACKED BRUSH AND SILVER POWDER BOX, WITH PUFF, IN CASE, Rs. 60, CASH.

2070 G.
Silver Scent Bottle, in case, Rs. 24, cash.

2071, G.
Silver Christening Mug, in case, Rs. 45, cash.

2072 G.
Silver Child's Whistles and Bells, with Coral Handles, Rs. 13, 16, 18, 22, 25, 29 and 33, cash.

2073 G.
Silver Christening Mug, in case, Rs. 50, cash.

GOODS FORWARDED FOR APPROVAL TO ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.

THE CHEAPEST, being sold at Manufacturers' own Prices, saving the Retailers' or Agents' Profits guaranteed most Reliable and Lasting Time-Keepers.

			Rs. a.
No. 3A Sterling Silver, Keyless, Plate Glass, 6 ruby holes, 11 jewels			26 8
No. 6A Sterling Silver, Keyless, Hunter Case	do.	do.	29 0
No. 9A Sterling Silver, Keyless, Half Hunter Case	do.	do.	31 0
No. 34 Sterling Silver, Key Wind, Plate Glass	do.	do.	22 0
No. 36 Sterling Silver, Key Wind, Hunter Case	do.	do.	26 8
No. 38 Sterling Silver, Key Wind, Half Hunter	do.	do.	29 0

(The above Lever Watches have strong and heavy cases.)

No. 21 Nickel Silver, Keyless, the strongest of any Railway Watches, 6 ruby holes, 11 jewels	21
No. 11 Nickel Silver, Keyless, the strongest of any Campaign Watches, 6 ruby holes, 11 jewels	18 12
No. 15 Nickel Silver, Keyless, Hunter Case, Campaign Watch, 6 ruby holes, 11 jewels	20 8
No. 19 Nickel Silver, Keyless, Half Hunter Case, 6 ruby holes, 11 jewels	23 0

(The above Campaign Lever Watches are the best known in India.)

SPECIAL SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

Our No. 73, Keyless, ¾ plate Lever Watch, setting hands from outside, gilted movement, Nickel Silver Case. At Cost Price, without Warranty Paper.....Rs. 8-8; With Warranty Paper for one year..... „ 10-8; With Warranty Paper for two years..... „ 13-0

RECOMMENDED.—The Roberts Nickel Geneva Watches, Keyless, at Rs. 7-10 net Key Wind, small size, at Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7-4, have given the greatest satisfaction, being very simple in construction, well adjusted, but plain movements.

NO AGENTS, NO MIDDLEMEN. PROCURABLE ONLY FROM

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Pathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Specialty Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer and Co. Lahore.

HAMBURG.

Wolber & Brohm
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
Request connections for Import of German and **Cotinental Goods.**
Produce received.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Frout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

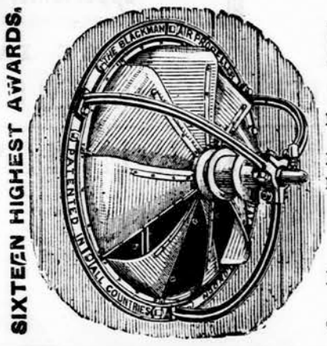
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE

BLACKMAN

AIR PROPELLER

For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFFRENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON" A B C Code used

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st
LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS.

IMPROVED REELS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE INDIAN MARKET FOR REELING

MULE COPS, RING OR FLYER THROSTLE BOBBINS, &c.,

AND FITTED WITH

NEW PATENT "BRIDGE" DOFFING MOTIONS.

This motion is extremely simple, cannot get out of order, and it is impossible for Hanks to get soiled in Doffing.

YARN BUNDLING PRESSES

With new Lifting Motion, which completely prevents break-downs.

ALSO

All Classes of Cop, Bobbin, Hank, and Pirn Winding Machinery, &c.

PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER:

JOSEPH STUBBS,

Mill Street Works, Ancoats,

MANCHESTER.

Apply for Particulars to INDIAN AGENTS—

SORABJEE, SHAPURJEE & CO., BOMBAY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,

GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always exercise your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claim at once that it is not pure.

Digitized by Microsoft® on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly. »
« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

THE POPULAR WHISKY.

Rs. 30 PER DOZEN. Rs. 30 PER DOZEN.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

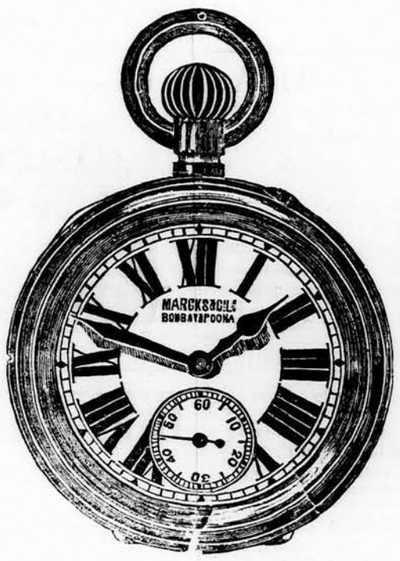
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY
KNOWN AS THE SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY REGISTERED TRADE MARK
Is certainly one of the finest brands of SCOTCH WHISKY we have ever had the opportunity of tasting *Vide Spectator Feb 1st 1890*

SOLE IMPORTERS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FOUR-IN-HAND WATCH,
OR
SPLASH BOARD WATCH.

The Illustration is a facsimile of a Watch well adapted for use on a Splash board.

The Watch has a powerful keyless lever action, splendidly finished silver case, is a good timekeeper.



When not in use on the Splash board, it can be used in a wooden case against a wall as a Stable timepiece....Rs. 125

Patent or Brown leather Splash case with rein clip. Rs. 15

Wooden case to hang against a wall.....Rs. 8

GUARD'S WATCHES,

Of equally good mechanism, smaller in size and in metal cases with bold hands and dials at Rs. 35, 40, 45, 50 and 85 each.

These watches we shall also be glad to make up for Splash board if desired.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OLD BUSHMILLS is the celebrated old **CO. ANTRIM WHISKEY,** the Distillery dating from **1784.** It ranks among the **MOST POPULAR WHISKEYS** in England. The Company refer with confidence to thousands of Press Notices and Medical Reports, some of which are published from time to time in this paper. **TRY IT.** It is worth a little trouble to get a **WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE;** and, enjoying it yourself, render a **SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS** and a **FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY** by recommending it. Get that bottled by the Company, Labels, Capsules, and Corks bearing their name. A Dozen Case contains two Gallons. Order through your Store, but **INSIST** on having "OLD BUSHMILLS."
Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris Exhibition.
THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., LTD., CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

OLD POT STILLS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

RUBBER STAMPS!!

(BONANZA)

DATING STAMPS.

FROM **Rs. 10.**

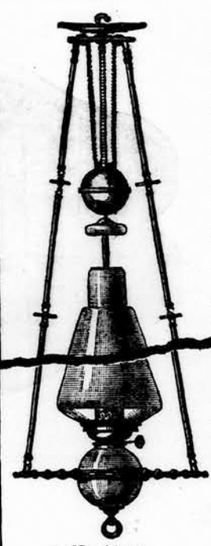
COMPLETE.

BLOOMFIELD & Co.,
RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS,
20, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
(LATE BANGALORE).

Send for our Illustrated Price List, and when ordering, particular care should be taken that the Name, Address, &c., be very legibly written.

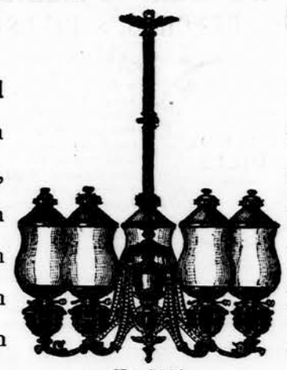
LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

STORM AND PUNKAH-PROOF !

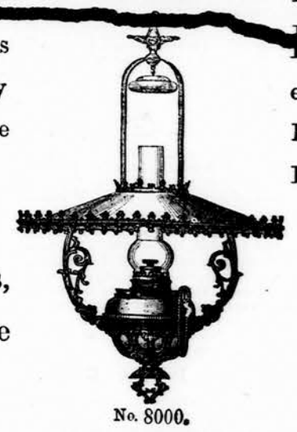


Drawing and Dining Room Lamps; Entrance, Hall and Verandah Lamps; Bedroom and Kitchen Lamps; Elfin Lamps, Pianoforte Lamps, Princess Lamps, with Lovely Silk and Lace Shades.

No. 7796.



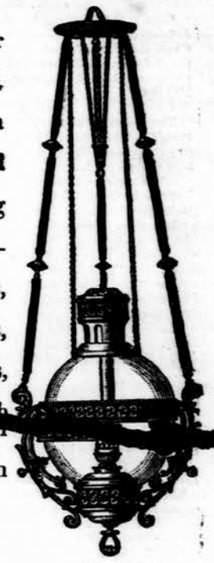
No. 6006.



No. 8000.

STORM AND PUNKAH-PROOF !

Lamps for Churches, Chapels, Palaces, Reception Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Dancing Saloons, Refreshment Rooms, Clubs, Messes, Institutes, Libraries, Schools, etc.; Very Rich Presentation Lamps.



No. 7684.

Standard Telescopic Lamps, with and without Silk and Lace Shades.

The finest and most Complete Assortment of Lamps.

LAMP WAREHOUSE
R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
169, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1878.
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA **"C.I.G"** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE ELGIN **TWILLFINING** FOR SHIRTS

THIS is the most comfortable Material for Shirts for every-day use, more especially for wear under Uniform, for Planters, Engineers, Athletic Games, Travelling, &c., &c. It is as soft as silk, as absorbent as thin flannel and is quite free from all irritating roughness. It improves with washing and does not shrink.

Samples free on application to—
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.
AGENTS :—ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.
By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.
NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gallon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.